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### RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

From the Missionary Herald.

ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS & FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMIS-SIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Prudential Committee feel the necessity The Prudential Committee feet the necessity of coming before the public, and of stating distinctly, that 'great embarrassments must be experienced in conducting the operations of the Board, unless the receipts into the Treasury be very considerably augmented. This disclosure they make with the unmost frankness, and with the make with the utmost frankness, and with the expectation that it will be well received, and will ntially aid in affording the desired relief. In essentially and in altoring the estreat refer. In similar circumstances heretofore, an appeal to the consciences and hearts of Christians,—to the generous sympathies of those who feel for the spiritual miseries of the heathen, has never been

ade in cain. It is quite possible, however, that the Committee have not presented the wants of the different missions under their care, and the claims of permissions under their care, and the claims of per-ishing nations so frequently as they ought; & they certainly have not urged upon the professed fol-lowers of Christ the obligations involved in their profession, with that unwearied importunity and that impassioned earnestness, which the cause would justify, and the greatness of the interests at stake would seem to require. Nor have they at any time, set forth the various cares, and soat stake would seem to require. From a retrieve at any time, set forth the various cares, and solicitudes, and responsibilities, of their station, as almoners of the charities of their brethren, in so full a manner as many would think desirable. If they have erred in this respect, the error must be they have erred in this respect, the error must be imputed chiefly to a fear of making appeals of this kind so common, that they will lose their effect;—a result greatly to be dreaded. But whatever may have been their deficiencies, the Committee cannot reproach themselves with ever having set a low standard of Christian beneficence; or with ever having represented the claims of the heathen otherwise than as imperious, and as demanding the most strenuous, and persevering, and self-denying efforts. Nor have they forgetten the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive; though course of laborious industry and rigid economy, in order to furnish resources for sending the gospel to the destitute, may seem hard to a mind not deeply imbued with the love of Christ, and of the souls for whom he died.

In judging of the measures pursued by the directors of missionary societies, it is to be remem-bered, that they have no resources but in the confidence, and continued patronage of the Christian public; and that a regard to the preservation of that confidence and the increase of that patronage as well as to the necessities of the heathen, and the opening fields of missionary labor, would urge to a constant enlargement of missionary operations. It is a great mistake to suppose, that be-cause a given sum (sixty thousand dollars for incause a given sum (sixty thousand dollars for instance,) was contributed in one year, the Committee may vafeulate with certainty on the same sum being contributed the next year, with the understanding that they are not to enlarge the sphere of their operations, but to confine themselves to the field now occupied. It is much less difficult to obtain augmented resources, by presenting a rising and triumphant cause, than to secure the same income from year to year, on the avowed plan, that the same engagements, as in avowed plan, that the same engagements, as in former years, will embrace all that is to be attempted. In a word, the missionary cause must rise or it will be depressed; and if it should unhappily proceed long in a downward course, there h thing as making an adequate estimate of so awful a calamity, in its baneful influence on the spiritual condition of our race. To suppose such a thing, would seem a libel on our church-

;—and we will not suppose it.

The Committee have always acted with the expectation, that the missions, the stations, the schools, the printing presses, the expenditures, were to be increased from year to year; and for the friends of missions to act with any other ex-pectation, would appear to be an event of the most distressing kind in its bearing upon the religious character and interests of this country.

In pursuing this course, however, when a rein-forcement was sent to the Sandwich Islands in the autumn of 1822, the Committee were not fully sustained by the Christian public; and at the annual meeting of the year 1824, the Board was in debt fourteen thousand dollars. During the following year, this debt was nearly extinguished. In the mean time, the attention of the Committee was much directed to the regular organi-Christian community, so that appli cation might be made once a year, in the most systematic, respectful, and acceptable manner to all the friends of missions, who would be likely to regard the Board as the proper channel of their beneficence to the heathen world. The labor of effecting this organization required a more extended agency, than the Committee were able to employ; as it is extremely difficult for settled to employ; as it is extremely difficult for settled clergymen to leave the people of their charge, & as the pressing demand for young men entering the ministry, especially those who possess popular their charge in the ministry of the president of the control of the con clude the possibility of obtaining a sufficient num-ber of suitable agents to organize the friends of missions throughout our country, within a moderate period of time. Much progress has been owever, in this great and necessary work If it has not proceeded so fast, as the Committee could desire, it has nevertheless been cordially approved by all classes of contributors to this

While the regular expenses of the Board were necessarily going on, and before large resources could be derived from the new organization a mode of remittance to India was proposed by Mr. Newton, a member of the Board residing there, which had several advantages to recommend it. The proposal was thought favorable, as, by opening a credit in India to be sustained by providing for drafts on London, time was gained for calling forth resources at home, the Board being relieved from the immediate charge of the Bombay and Ceylon missions. Accordingly, the Treasurer paid very little, during the last two years, for the support of those Missions; and the principal expenses for the year ending with last April, have lately come upon the treasury. The ex-for the year ending with next April will co due time; and, as the financial affairs of India have experienced a great change in consequence of the Burmese war, the mode of remittance must changed as soon as possible, and money mus he sent in advance for the support of the eastern missions. This change, taken in connexion with what was first stated, may make it very impor-tant and desirable to meet the expenses of the

that most of these expenses have been already incurred and defrayed in India. the whole. She was not in the room when it iting those candidates to settle as pastors who bear the scars and marks of duels on their countries.

Another occasion of embarresment arises from the fact, that the Board has assumed the engagements of the United Foreign Missionary Society, which require large payments to be made, be-fore the resources of those friends of missions, who contributed to the treasury of that society, can be called forth and rendered available. The can be called forth and rendered available. The Committee regard the union as a most happy event, and as likely to promote the missionary cause it a very high degree; but, as frequently happers in regard to the most useful measures, it is attended with a present inconvenience. Since the union was consummated in June last, debts of the United Foreign Missionary Society, to the amount of \$10,744, 55 have been paid, beside the constantly recurring expenses of the missions tandered by that Society to the care of the Board; so that, in both these ways, more than \$16,500 have been paid, as a consequence of this the Board; so that, in both these ways, more than \$16,500 have been paid, as a consequence of this anion, after deducting all that has yet been received through the channels, which, as another consequence of the union, have been directed into the treasury of the Board. This estimate is carefully made, and must be substantially correct. It is not have introduced by way of comrect. It is not here introduced by way of com-plaint; but as one occasion of the apprehended embarrassments; for, if these expenses had not been defrayed, payments to the same amount might have been made for the eastern missions. It should be sai ', moreover, that the Committee glad-ly anticipate the time, when the receipts from these friends & auxiliaries, who have come into a connex ion with the Board by the terms of the union, will greatly exceed all the expense of the engagements thus assumed,& will continue to increase, with the increasing facilities of doing good, till the world shall have experienced a moral renovation. As an earnest of this pleasing anticipation, it is pro-per to mention the late organization, in the city New-York, auxiliary to the Board, in the for mation of which, the munificence of individuals and the readiness of congregations were conspic-uous. No avails of this organization have as yet been received, but substantial aid may soon be expected, & as the amount cannot be accurately as-certained, the readers of the Missionary Hera'd must be referred to future acknowledgments, in the monthly list of donations. A similar organizasey, where it is hailed with the same cordiality as in other places; & nothing but a sufficient number of agents, who are well acquainted with the subof agents, who are well acquainted with the sub-ject, and are able to present it clearly and forci-bly, is wanting to secure the co-operation of nu-merous congregations, in all the older parts of our country, and in many of the new settlements.

Upon the adoption of an efficient system of ren dering aid to missionary enterprises, much of their success must depend. But to afford imme-diate relief in a case like the present, it is nec-essary that those, who are sincerely friendly to the object, should spontaneously come forward with their liberal offerings, and not wait for the tardy process of making a regular and systematic appeal to all the members of the community. From what has been said, it is plain, that a ne-

cessity exists for prompt and vigorous exertions. Even present engagements cannot be met, with-out a very considerable augmentation of receipts. And what shall be said of more extensive op tions? and even of supplying the vacancies, which death has caused in the missionary ranks?

### [ To be continued.]

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Messes. Editors,—As the necessity of Domestic Missions in New-England is questioned by some, and their importance too little felt by many professed Christians, permit me, through the medium of your useful and extensively circulated paper, to lay before the public, a conver-sation, which, a short time since, passed between me and a child. I do not do it with a wish to "expose the nakedness of our land," but with the humble hope of awaking the Christian public to greater exertions in repairing our mor-

While performing missionary service, under the patronage of a Domestic Missionary Society, dur-ing the autumn of 1826 in W-, a town in New-England, I visited a family where were several small children. After sitting a while, I entered into conversation with one of the children, an active sensible little girl, who appeared to converse is the substance of what passed between us, an will not vary much from the very language used.

How old are you? Ten years old sir, last —...

Can you tell me who made you? No sir. Who made the world and every thing you see? I don't know. How do you suppose that you and every thing around you came into existence? I don't know. Did you ever hear of such a thing as God? Yes sir. Where is God. I don't know. What does God know? I don't know. Can he see you at all times and know what you do? I don't know. Can you read? Yes sir. Can you Bible? Yes sir, some, but I never read Who is the author of the Bible—who gave it to us—where did it come from? I dow't know. Is the Bible a good book, or a bad book? A good book. What makes it better than any other book? I don't know as it is better than some other books. Does not the Bible tell you about God, and his making the world and all things? don't know, I never read the Bible much Where do people go when they die? I don't know. You know that people do die, and that you and I and every body must die? Yes sir.

Do people know any thing after they die? I don't know. Have you not something within you that thinks, and reasons and remembers, distinct from your body? Yes sir. What is the name of it? I don't know. What becomes of this thinking thing, the soul, when people die? Does that die too? I don't know. Did you neverther the state of t place as hell? No sir. Did your parents never tell about heaven where all good people go when they die, and about hell, where all wicked people go when they die, and about hell, where all wicked people go when they die? No sir. Do you not sometimes do wrong? She hesitated. Do you not sometimes got appra and displey your parents of the sire not sometimes get angry and disobey your parents, and do things which you know are wrong?

Yes sir, sometimes, was the reply, in a low tone of voice as if reluctant to own it. This I told her was sin. The several points I endeavored to explain to her as we passed over them. I then attempted to give her some idea of a Saviour, and of her need of a Saviour in consequence her being a sinner, and added such advice as I thought was suited to her case. During the le time she listened to me attentively as if castern missions for three years, in the course of a year or fifteen months; it being kept in view, desirous to know what these new things are.

commenced.

What Christian, under such circumstances, could have beheldthis little girl, without the tenderest emotions of pity? What Christian parent would not revolt at the idea of having his child thus buried in ignorance, destitute of any definite idea of God, of the soul, of religion, or a functional Let such asses become comture state of existence! Let such cases become com-mon, (and who can tell how numerous they already are?) and what will soon be the moral condition of our country! How unit such children, thus growing up without instruction, to become, in after life, fathers and mothers, and to superintend the early education of future generations! And is there no remedy? Cau nothing be done to rescue our moral wastes from impending ruin? Something can, something must be done. Let Christians arouse to exc. Jon. Let missionaries be sent to every destitute rown in New England. Let such, as have devoted themselves to the ministry, cheerfully enter these fields of labor, and, submitting to privations and hardships in the cause of their Master, let them, with the self-dethe knowledge of the gospel to the youth and children, and institute Bible classes and Sabbath Schools. Let them persevere in the work, in humble dependenceon God, and with earnest fervent prayer, and et their hands be strengthened by the charities and prayers of the Church, and we may confidently expect a blessing. But unless something by vigorously done, many of our feeble destitute parishes will remain desti-tute, their number will be increased, cases like the above will muliply, and a vast increase of vice and immorality will be the certain conse-A MISSIONARY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. CATHOLIC PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

[Correspondence Continued.] Rev. Mr. —, Str.,-I was last night favor-ed by your letter of the 29th inst. returning me some Bibles, &c. which I had distributed since some Bibles, S.c., which I had distributed since my arrival in this bay, and which you say you have prohibited the people from reading. So far, Sir, from taking offence at your interference in this matter, or addressing me in the manner you have done, I give you cridit for coming openly forward, and declaring your sentiments and intentions as regards the reading of the scriptures by the people at large. But while I in candor allow you to adopt any course recognishly here. you to adopt any course reconcilable hetween God and your own conscience, I also claim the liberty of acting without interference from you or any one else, as my own mind directs, or

as I consider agreeable to the will of God.

The Bible, Sir, was sever intended to be a sealed book; it is a reveation from heaven equal-ly intended for the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned. Its truths are simple, so far as our salvation is concerned, so that the most ilhiterate may understand it. And many a hum-ble Christian with no other instructer than his Bible, and God's Holy Spirit for his guide, has been made happy both here and hereafter. The days of ignorance and superstition are fast pas-sing away, and men are now reading and judg-ing for themselves; and evin in your own church men are to be found, of eminence and piety, who patronize the circulation of the Bible among their flocks in Europe. If the Gospel, Sir, was particularly to be addressed to the poor; if the Bible contains the words of eternal life; if it breathes consolation to the wounder spirit, and hope to the penitent, why do you prevent the poor having that treasure in their own hands, to read at all times and in all places? The Bible, Sir, never made man or woman mad who seriously read it. made man or woman mad who seriously read it. On the contrary, it has aforded joy and peace to thousands. Sin may drive us mad, but it would be blasphemy to say, that God ever sent us any message by his holy prophets to drive us mad. The Bible is the only rule of faith and morality, and by it you and I shall be judged at the soleme day of account. It will rot avail us on that awful day of account, what construction this church or that church put uponts contents; but by that word alone we shall stand or fall. May you and I so read, mark and invardly digest this holy book, and leave others to do the same, that by its patience and comfort we may embrace and ever hold fast the blesset hope of everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

### For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. COLLEGES IN EUROPE.

The approaching Anniversary of fasting and prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, upon our colleges and other institutions of learning, is a near and endearing proof of a fervid love to the souls of men in the hearts of Christians, and an era of better things with regard to these nurseries of necessary and useful knowledge. promises a glorious harvest of spiritual increase

But Christians surely do not confine their benevolence and intercessions within the limits of their own neighborhood or country. "If ye them which love you, what reward have ye not even publicans the same?" If ye are in If ye are influelfishness or local distinctions, your prayers will not be accepted. God made of one d all nations of men that dwell on the face of the earth, and requires us to pray for all men, and to seek the salvation of sinners every where Were it not that here and there a brighter spot ma, be found, the whole region of Christian Eu-rope, from Spitsbergen, to Gibraltar, may be denominated a valley of dry bones, where a "star-less, cheerless night of desolation reigns." The Universities of Europe, generally, are indeed little else than schools of impiety and dissipation; and are in a moral condition which is shocking to the Christian's feelings and dishonorable to God, spreading death and destruction around them. Facts could easily be exhibited, which would pierce every pious bosom with anguish and dismay, at the awful desecration of the Christian name and profession, which prevails in these highly cultivated countries. With all their sci-ence, falsely so called, and in the midst of luxury and refinement these nominal Christians are heaping up wrath against the day of wrath, and must inevitably die only to dwell with everlastmust inevitably die only to dwell with everlasting burnings, unless the sword of divine justice is averted by the intercession of God's people. What must be the state of religion and morals in a land where profanation of the Sabbath forms the characteristic of every class of society, where youth at colleges and Universities are with daryouth at colleges and Universities are with dar-ing contempt trampling under foot every law of God and man? We read that theological students at one of the principal Universities of Germany, equently retire out of the city even on the mad's day, to fight duels; and that the govern-

ment has been compelled to enact a law prohib-

bear the scars and marks of duels on their coun-tenance, not regarding it would seem even the blackest stains which may pollute their hearts. At the funeral of a student, the writer of a letter from Germany says, "I was disgusted at the levi-ty and ridiculous equipments of the attending pro-cession. At a University north of the Baltic, sit-uated about the 60th degree northern latitude, as well as over the whole of that region the most stupifying formality carries its sway, and keeps the minds of men fettered in the cruel bondage of ignorance and superstition. Drunkenness, com-motions, riot and fightings were, at least no more than 8 years ago, the confirmed habits of most of the young men assembled at this University, to a number often exceeding 4000, the flower and fu-ture hope of their country." The professors & dig-nitaries of European Universities are principal-ty men of skeptical sentiments, and not unfre-quently of very immorral lives; sometimes men, who, were it not for their acknowledged & needed skill in some particular branch of science would who, were it not for their acknown of science, would skill in some particular branch of science, would never be admitted to the rights and enjoyments of civilized society. Those few who have the fear of God in their hearts may indeed be regarded as lights in the wilderness, as pious Lot in Sodom. They wrestle hard in prayer with God, they strain every muscle to stem the tide of iniquity, which threatens to overwhelm the land, they labor day and night, in every proper way, to extend the domain of Emanuel into the stony hearts of a disobedient and gainsaying people.—And are they not, I ask, looking with ea-gerness and delight to this favored land of revi-val and gospel holiness, and earnestly ing their Christian brethren here to pray for them? do they not expect us to call upon God from full and overflowing hearts, in gratitude for from full and overflowing hearts, in gratitude for his distinguished mercies to us, and gray the Lord to be their help against the mighty, that principalities and powers and spiritual wicked-ness in high places, with the whole antiquated and destructive enginery of the great adversary of souls, may speedily tumble into ruins forever; that the man of sin, the prince of darkness, and the great leviathan of the abyss may hide their guilty heads to all eternity under the throne of God and the Lamb, and that righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghest may speedily occupy the places now filled with the habitations of cruelty? We may be assured that they do; & it is therere humbly but most earnestly requested that the colleges and literary Institutions of Europe, their officers, and the using generation there prepar-ing for future stations of influence in life, may be heartly remembered by Christians on the approaching day of fasting and prayer; that they may be made vessels of mercy by the renewing of men's hearts through the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, and that these polluted fountains, may soon be seasoned by divine grace, so that they may be a blessing and not a curse to the nations, and send forth pure streams of piety to fructify the earth to the praise and glory of God. Pious men on the other side the water are aware of the importance of such days set apart for prayer and fasting in years past; and if we will do as we wish to be done by, we work a capact to receive the received and the strength or surely capacity to receive the received to the strength of the surely cannot neglect to remember our neighbors as ourselves, and especially those who are brethren in the same great family, some of them mem-bers, as we trust, of the mystical body of the same Jesus.—What has here been presented, though a very small part of the truth, is not a mere random statement, but derived from authentic sources; and there are even living witnesses among us, who can testify to the truth of what their eyes have seen, and their ears heard, in some parts of Europe. We would refer the reader to the U. S. Literary Gazette for August, 1826, and Janu-

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

ary 1827, as in part confirming these statements.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN WESTMINSTER, MS. The settlement of the present pastor of the congregational church in this town took place the 22nd Feb. 1815; at which time the state of religion was exceedingly low, and few could be found, who called on the name of the Lord. The

tormer minister, who still retained his pastoral relation to the church, was aged and infirm, having wholly retired from his active labors, and little was done towards exciting the attention of the people to their immortal interests. The church was composed of about 27 males, and nearly twice that number of females, most of whom were either aged, or past the meridian of life, and it appeared, that without special divine interposition, this branch of the visible kingdom of Christ would soon become extinct, 'The Lord was pleased to revive his work, and in four years from the above date 116 were added to the church, who gave hopeful evidence of piety .-The work was gradual, convictions of sin were deep, and the gospel was manifestly the power and the wisdom of God unto salvation.

Several were united with the church during the six following years, but nearly as many wer moved by death, and the ways of Zion mourn ed, because so few come to her solemn feasts The piety of some, like the goodness of Ephraim and Judah, appeared, "as the morning cloud and as the early dew."

The beginning of 1825 presented a brighter prospect to the friends of the Redeemer. The pastoral visit in the antumn of the preceding year had been blessed, many in the church a-woke from their slumbers, and the Lord appeared in glory to build up Zion. Numbers became convinced of their lost and perishing condition by nature, and concerned to secure the great salvation. At first, they labored to suppress their feelings, and thought, that could they ob-tain religion, they would hide the knowledge of it in their own breasts to avoid reproach. This however, was soon found as impracticable, as it is inconsistent with the divine commands. Inquiry meetings were instituted for the first time in this place, and notwithstanding the opposition excited against them by the enemies of the cross of Christ, there is reason to believe they were blessed to the saving benefit of many souls. Some experienced comfort and hope in the Saviour, while present at these meetings. The work continued to advance with power, and by the latter part of April, we had been permitted to witness some signal instances of divine grace in the conversion of sinners. Some, who had been exceedingly thoughtless, and openly vile profane, were hopefully brought into the king-

About this time, at a third meeting on the Sabbath, a more affecting scene occurred, than the writer had ever before witnessed of the kind. The meeting had been unusually solemn

and interesting. After the assembly were dismissed, and most of them had retired, it was found, that a group of young ladies, as though unable to leave the house, had lingered in the front entry, holding each other by the hand, and weep-ing under a sense of their guilt and danger. The pastor was requested by a member of the church to come and address them further on the concerns of their souls. They appeared almost overwhelmed. The terrors of the Lord had taken hold of them, and they seemed ready to sink under the impression of their perishing condition. Those who could enter into the views and feelings of these intrinsic feelings of the second the se Those who could enter into the views and feelings of others in this interesting state, united in conversing with them, and commending them to the great Physician of souls. One of them expressed a willingness to submit to Jesus, and manifested, that light and hope were beginning to dawn upon her benighted mind. Most of them subsequently obtained rest and peace in believing. The work continued to progress until June, or July; and instances of conversion continued during the remainder of the year. In this revival, between 60 and 70 have been apparently turned from the ways of death, and led to rently turned from the ways of death, and led to walk in newness of life in Christ. Fifty-three have united with the Congregational church, have connected themselves with the Baptists, and a few have as yet neglected to make a

public profession.

The subjects of this work have been characterized by a deep and thorough sense of the en-tire depravity of the natural heart, of the immeasurable evil of sin, and its just deserts of eternal death. They have felt, that a crucified Saviour is the only refuge for the sinner; that his atoning blood lays the only foundation for pardon to the guilty, that his divine character and attributes afford the only guarrantee of safety to those, who put their trust in him. When first brought to rejoice in a Saviour's love, they were exceedingly distrustful of themselves, and cautious lest they should rely on a hope, which would finally make them ashamed, or delude themselves with a name to live while they were dead. Their dis-trust led them to feel more of their dependence

trust led them to feel more of their dependence on divine aid, and to God they will ever ascribe the glory of that grace, which has sustained and animated them in their Christian course.

It is worthy of notice, how altered are the views of the converted soul respecting death.—

An amiable youth, of feeble heaith, who had been all her life in bondage through fear of the "king of terrors." was brought out of darkness into all her life in bondage through fear of the "king of terrors," was brought out of darkness into marvellous light, and the joy which beamed in her countenance, evinced the great and happy change, which had been wrought in her mind. Her fears of death all vanished, and when called a few months after to view herself on the borders of eternity, her faith and confidence in God her Saviour overcome all her timidity, and she was enabled triumphantly to exclaim in her last mo-"O death! where is thy sting, O grave! ments, "O death! whe

where is thy victory?"

"Calm sinks the soul, whose conscience heaven approves, Whom angols venerate and virtue loves."

Whole we would bless send for what he bath wrought among this people in bringing 197 from the world to espouse the cause of Christ during the last eleven years, we find abundant occasion to be humble in view of the present prevalence of iniquity, and to cry with the Psalmist, "Return, we beseech thee, O God of hosts; look down from heaven, and behold, & visit this vine."

A revival of religion teaches the value and efficacy of prayer. Christians resort to the throne of grace with fervor, and they often receive speedy and surprising answers to their petitions. Sev-

and surprising answers to their petitions. Several instances of this might be noticed, which took place during the above mentioned season of refreshing; indeed, the work seemed to advance, or decline much in proportion to the engagedness of Christians in this duty. The fact should lead all, who love the Lord Jesus, & desire the salvation of souls, to place a high value upon the privilege of coming into audience with the Deity, and to expect that while they are yet speaking, God will hear, and bestow all spiritual blessings in answer to their believing petitions.

Revivals of religion are not answerable for the evils which have often been imputed to them. That they have produced a division in the feelings, conduct, and elernal prospects of men, can-not be denied. They have in some instances drawn upon the disciples of Jesus the same hatred, contempt and persecution, which Christ and his apostles and the primitive believers were called to endure. But these evils are not chargeable upon revivals. The fruits of the Spirit in all who have been the happy subjects of them, have been love, joy, prace, gentleness, goodness. The character formed at such times, by the power of God operating through the general God operating through the gospel, has manifestly been no less favorable to the present interests and piness of men, than conducive to their eternar welfare. This character has been offen-sive to those who have remained unreconciled to God, and the truths of his word. They have felt reproved for their continuance in sin, have hated the change wrought in others, which has admonished them of their own danger, and have opposed the progress of a work, which was cal-culated to dash all their false hopes, and wrest from them the deceitful armor in which they had rusted. Evils have arisen: but they are like those which hostility to the blessed gospel has ever produced in a world of sin, and are to be attributed to the enmity of the natural heart to God, and to those who have resisted the displays of his grace. Let them prepare to answer it at the tribunal of Jehovah. The acceptable year of the Lord will be followed by a day of ven-geance of our God. Those who scorn the messages of his love, when he comes near to bless them, grieve the Holy Spirit, and provoke Him to leave them to reap the fruit of their own ways. Who hath ever hardened himself against the Almighty, and prospered? May the mighty Redeemer go forth in the power of his gospel, and spread the triumphs of the cross throughout the earth; for assuredly his kingdom in every place will be righteousness, and peace, and joy, in the Holy C. MANN.

[Through a press of matter, we are compelled reluctantly to omit a portion of the remarks, which accompanied this narrative.]

St. Lawrence County Bible Society. - EVERY FAMILY IN THIS COUNTY, as appears by the annual report just issued, has at length been SUPPLI-ED WITH A COPY OF THE SCRIFTURES. The Society speak modestly of the circumstance; and attribute their success in a great measure to the re-peated favors of the parent institution. But the example is a noble one; and one that should make the Christians of Oneida county blush for shame. These began, it seems, and were not able to finish -notwithstanding they have wealth enough to do the thing twenty times over .- [ Utica Recorder

PALESTINE MISSION. Herald.

About two years ago, Mr. King spent some time in Tyre, and was near succeeding in establishing a school for females, when one of the priests said, "It is by no means expedient to teach women to read the word of God. It is better for them to remain in improvements. ter for them to remain in ignorance, than to know how to read and write. They are quite had enough with what little they now know. Teach them to read and write, and there would be no living with them." The effect of these words from a priest, on the Greek Catholic population, though indignantly repelled by Mr. King, was such as to frustrate the attempt.

Jaffa.—Many curious reports were circulated specting Messrs. Fisk and King, by Christians respecting Messrs. Its and they brought peo-be mussulmans in Jaffa—as that they brought peo-ple over to their faith with money, and that the price of a convert always remained with the man who received it, however much he might spend who received it, however much he might spend from it—that when a man engaged to be of their faith, they took his picture, and if at any future day he should apostatize, they would shoot his picture and the man would die—that they had mad an earthquishe in the site, and had are a made an earthquake in the city, and had even caused the great earthquake at Alleppo, &c.—ib.

Ramla .- The firman of the Grand Seignor had

Ramla.—The firman of the Grand Seignor had not been executed upon those who had bought books of the missionaries, the year previous.

On the 29th of March, Messrs. Fisk and King arrived at Jerusalem in the evening, after the gates were shut; which, contrary to their expectations, were opened, and the missionaries were received with open arms, and prayers offered in their behalf by the Greek priests.—Two days after, the Spanish Consul from Alleppo arrived to pay his devotions at the Holy sepulchre.

ter, the Spanish Consul from Alleppo arrived to pay his devotions at the Holy sepulchre.

April 1. The Pasha of Damascus, with 2000 or 3000 soldiers, came on his annual errand, viz. to collect tribute from both Christians and Mussulmans. His coming is a precursor of distress and sorrow. The time of his stay may be called "days of vengeance." The 3d day after his ar-rival, he took the superior of the convent of Mar Elias (a Greek) and gave him 500 blows on his feet, in order to make him confess, that he had concealed the treasures of the people of Bethle-hem, who had all fled to Hebron. His soldiers, meantime, ransacked the city, breaking open houses, taking men prisoners, binding and beat-ing them. The manner in which the superior as beaten, was the most cruel. His feet were confined to the centre of a pole, which was raised by two men, one at each end, so that his head should rest on the ground. In this position ten men fell to beating him on the soles of his feet with staves, which they clinched with both hands, so as to strike the harder. After these ten had beat him a while, ten new ones were called; and so on till 40 men had been employed in beating him. He was left on the ground, bare-headed, in the open air, without any sus-tenance but water, 3 days and 3 nights, having a rope several times put round his neck, with the threat that he should be hanged; and all this could not make his Grecian firmness confess what he had once denied. No wonder, however, that one of his feet should be swollen to a very great size, and the bottom of it bruised to a per-The whole amount which the Pasha fect pulp. The whole amount which the Pasha demanded of the Greek convert that year, exceed 300,000 piastres.

April 4. The missionaries held the monthly

concert of prayer on the Mount of Olives. ib.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- Attachment of the natives to their Teachers. - Mr. Richards, whose station is at Lahaina, on the island of Maui, on account of various inconveniences, such as "the noise of the waves and the tumult of the people," and the badness of his dwelling, had signified his anienties of removing to a different place. The excitement which followed among the people showed the sincerity and strength of their friendship. Prayer meetings were held by them, letters on the subject written to the crieis at Oahu. A letter sent to Hoahumanu says: "If you have more love for the dirt on which our eachers live, than you have for the teacher themselves, yet do have compassion on the people of Lahaina; for when our teachers are gone, the dirt will not be worth living upon or cultiva-These movements soon issued in the conveyance of a piece of potatoe ground, a garden and building spot, from the governor of Lahaina to the missionary, the best site for building in

Schools .- On the 26th Oct. 1825, the schools of Lahaina, 19 in all, and containing 922 scholars were publicly examined. Of these, more than vere able to read and spell correctly in the spelling-book; and 300 passed a good examina-tion in all the printed books of the language. One school, of 36, distinguished itself for its im-During the whole examination all the printed books and a manuscript catechism, only one word was missed. Since the examina-tion the number of scholars at Lahaina had increased to 1400, and the whole number on the island exceeds 3000. And the number on two and neighboring islands was not less than

### REMIVALS OF RELIGION.

IN MIDDLE HADDAM, CONN.

The last Hartford Observer contains an ac count of a revival in Middle Haddam, by the Rev. C. Bentley, pastor of the church. two years since, this people were suddenly bereaved of their much loved and faithful pastor, Rev. D. Selden. The society was small and embarassed with debt; but by extraordinary union and zeal settled their present pastor, Feb. 15, 1826. Some unusual seriousness occurred in March, and hopeful appearances increased in May. "Pastoral visits were frequent. Families and individuals were conversed with. The subject of religion was brought home to every heart. Personal conversation was close and particular, Christians were urged to awake to activity and duty, and sinners were pressed to immediate repentance." At a general church meeting in July, a special agreement was made to pray for a revival, and a committee was appointed to visit and converse with every member. These and other meetings were greatly blessed,

especially a public fast. The writer adds; "September was a month memorable in the history of this season of refreshing from on high. Scarce a day passed, but our ears were greeted with the glad news, that some soul had hopefully submitted to God,-scarce a meeting was attended but some sinner, heretofore careless and unconcerned, was awakened to a sense of his guilt and danger. Every season of public worship presented us with the sight of a deeply interested and crowded assembly. Every sermon proved like the fire and hammer to break in pieces the flinty rock of man's heart. During their delivery (except the preacher's voice) nothing was heard, but the broken sobs and half suppressed sighs of some anxious sinner, een, except the solemn countenance, or falling tear of some inquiring soul.

Our meetings of inquiry were strictly anxious meetings. Seldom any attended save those deeply impressed. This gave them the advantage of

peculiar solemnity. Some of these seasons will never be forgotten. This very revival, I prenever be forgotten. This very revival, I sume, has been such a season, as was never fore witnessed by this people. Almost every family in the society, have been in some measure, sharers. The precise number of those indulging hepe among us, cannot be accurately determined at present,—it is, probably, not far from 80.—Sixty have been added to the church since my ordination. 50 by profession and ten by letter. ordination; 50 by profession, and ten by letter. Several more may be expected to join. The work we trust has not yet ceased. Our meetings are crowded, attentive and solemn; many are still anxious, but few have been found of late to have to have indulged hope."

In Connecticut. The New-Haven Intelligencer says, "We understand that there are some hopeful appearances in Stratford, and some other places .- We are informed by letter that there is quite an extensive work of grace extending over the towns of Lenox, Richmond, New Lebanon, Canaan and Green River."

The Hartford "Secretary" mentions revivals as now existing in Middletown, Montville, Woodbury, Groton, E. Windsor, Vernon and Manchester, all in Connecticut.

Palmer, Ms .- A correspondent informs us, that work of divine grace has been going on in Palmer for some time, that 30 or more indulge hopes, and that many are awakened.

Weburn, Mass .- An encouraging attention to the one thing needful, commenced a short time ago at Woburn. We understand there were about 70 inquirers about two weeks since.

Nottingham West, N. H .- Rev William K. Talbot, in a letter to the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet, of Jan. 24, states, that the work of grace n that town assumes an interesting aspect.

Alstead, N. H .- A letter to the Editor of the N. H. Repository, says, "The work of grace here ntinues, and appears to spread."

Many Towns in New Hampshire .- In addition a the two towns named above, the Repository of the 2nd inst. mentions the following towns in that state, as being favored with religious attention in an unusual degree: Pembroke, Dunbarton, Goffstown, Bedford, Nashua Village in Dunstable, Litchfield, Merrimack, Hopkinton, Acworth, Boscawen, Canterbury, Northfield, Loudon, Gilmanton, (Mr. Lancaster's Society,) Durham, Dover, Newington, Newmarket Factory. Stratham, Northampton, Hampton, Rye, Greenland, Exeter, Groton, Hebron and Portsmouth. In some of these places, the work is represented as powerful.

New York .- A correspondent of the Philadelphian, writing for the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. says of Canaan, "There is scarce a family in this society, but numbers one or more hopeful converts. Albany is visited with blessings, and many, very many, in that wicked city, have commenced a new era in their lives. The revival at Troy still continues." The same writer represents the work to be very extensive at Brunswick, in the same county.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Danby, N. Y dated Jan. 31, 1827, to a friend in this city.

"The state of religion, in this place, has until recently been on the decline. But God in morey, is now visiting this people with a powerful revival of religion. About one hundred have been added to the Congregational Church within a short time, and more than that number indulge hopes, who will probably soon profess their faith in Chaist; and the work is still going on here; and is spreading in every direction around us. God is indeed doing great things for us. I mention this (as no account has been published) that you may rejoice with us; and because much more will be done here, in aid of benevolent institutions than formerly."

Washington, Geo .-- Rev. Jesse Mercer writes from this place, that there is a great reformation; from 80 to 100 of various denominations, being supposed to have experienced religion within two or three months.—[Chr. Watchman.

Kentucky. The Rev. S. Taylor writes from Kentucky, as we learn by the Philadelphian, that about a hundred, in each of the towns of Danville and Harrodsburgh, have been added to the

Revival in Edinburgh .- Rev. R. Reece writes from London, Nov. 15th. "In Edinburgh we have at present a very good revival of the work of God; several of the students have been deeply awakened, and have entered the kingdom of little children. In some parts of Cornwall, also, there is a shaking among the dry bones, and the accounts we hear are very encouraging." [Adv.

### S ECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 16, 1827.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

[Extracts from a Sermon concluded.] 3. Another reason for praying that God will prepare the students of our colleges for the work of the ministry is, that they are not needed in either of the other learned professions. Nearly all the graduates of our colleges enter on the students. dy of law, medicine, or divinity; and in either of these professions a pious man may do much good. But at present the professions of law and medicine are crowded to excess, and it seems impossi ble for all now engaged in them, to live without

Now is it not extremely desirable, that those who are now coming forward should be prepared for the gospel ministry, where all their talents and learning might be devoted to the best interests of society, and the glory of God our Saviour?
4. Another reason is, the danger to which they are exposed, if their hearts are not influenced by

I shall confine my remarks to those in college and borrow the language of a discourse, to the correctness of which more than one miserable victim of dissipation has assented. "There is victim of dissipation has assented. "There is no time of life," said the speaker, "when young men are so much exposed to moral contamination, as while acquiring a classic education. Their passions are then strong, and their spirits are elastic. They are lately removed from the watch of parents, and have not yet acquired ex-perience to guide themselves. They think little of character beyond their own circle and during college life. The pride of a newly acquired independence pushes them into excess, and vicious example extends from class to class. The young and inexperienced are drawn into mischief and vice, before they suspect any evil; and when once in, the code of honor inculcated by the older and more vicious, forbids them to expose, or even forsake their companions. The sneers of a few idle vicious youth has to the novice all the

terrors of

"The world's dread laugh, Which scarce the firm philosopher can bear."

"There often the finest genitises become the most horrid instances of depravity, and the youth who left his home the pride of his parents, and the promised ornament of his country, returns a miserable sot, a disgrace to her that gave him birth, a burden to bimself, a pest to society. Re-turns! No, the hand that supplied his wants, now spurns him, and the heart once warm with affection for him, now bleeding from the wounds his baseness has inflicted, rejects him. And many a sorrowing parent often feels,

"How sharper than a serpents' tooth it is, To have a thankless child."

"From the depths of disgrace and misery into which he has plunged himself, he looks up, and sees the folly of selling all his prospects of happiness for a few nights of jollity, and a few bursts of insane mirth. But it is forever too late to re-deem them. His character is gone, his hopes of But it is forever too late to re eminence are fled, his prospects for life are erable, and for eternity awful."

That this is too correct a picture of many of our colleges a few years since, is well known; & if their state is better now, it is due to the in-crease of piety among the students. But let the influence of the Holy Spirit be withheld a few years, and vice would return upon them in an irresistible torrent. Sail we not then, brethren, pray for the descent of the Spirit of God on our youth in College? What would it avail, though science should flow from them in streams broader, and deeper, and more rapid, if these streams must be poisoned by anyal pollution? The hopes of the church must be cut off from these semina ries, and the pride of the country must perish in their noxious atmosphere, and moral death must spread wherever their influence is felt. Are you not then, Christiais, imperiously called on to pray for Colleges?

5. God answers prayers effered for this speciobject. If we turn back to the last generation we hear of no prayer-meetings for revivals of re-ligion in the colleges; we learn of no converts, no strong efforts to raise the wirit of piety among the students. And what waithe state of religion among them? I have been informed by men advanced to old age, that at two differ ent times there were only wo pious students among more than 200, then members of Yale college; and a larger proportion of the rest were accounted infidels. Fifteen years since, proba-bly ten pious students could not have been found in Dartmouth college. Within that time, once at least but a solitary pious student was found in Bowdoin college. No one need be informed of the state of Harvard, in this respect. The sitution of the other colleges was a few years back no better, than that of those already mentioned. But within a few years the attention of Christians has been called to the need of a special blessing on our coleges, and many prayers have been ascending for it. And what is the re-sult? In almost all of them, revivals of religion have been enjoyed andthe number of pious students has greatly increased; the influence of religion is already great, and is fast renewing the peculiar temptations to which students have been exposed. In some colleges there is now a decided majority of pious students, in others the weight of talent and influence is on the the weight of talent and influence is on the side of piety and in nearly all there is a manifest change for the better. God has sometimes given immediate answer. The annual concert for this purpose has scarcely past, when God has poured out his Spirit on them, and in one instance the blessing appeared on that day, and while Christians were assembled to pray for it. Yes brethren, it was at the very time when you and others were offering up your prayers, that the others were offering up your prayers, that the first appearance of the revival in Bowdoin College was seen. In hat revival 12 or 15 young men became, in the Judgment of charity, subjects of regenerating grae; and you may yet know, that in consequence of it 10,000 souls are enjoying the instructions of the gospel.

In at least six cdieges have revivals taken place since the last sunual concert, and several

place since the last minual concert, and several of them were immedately connected with it. In these it may be hope, that near 150 young men have been brought to levote themselves to Christ and look forward to the work of the gospel min-

Now, considering that the word of God says of answers to united payer, can you doubt, that these great blessings lave been given, as such Can you doubt, whether it is your du ty to come often to the throne of grace, & plead r the same blessing to be repeated?
Brethren, let us think of these things. Think

of the millions of soulsperishing, because there are none to carry then the gospel. Recollect, that here are hundreds of able young men, who need only what God ein easily grant, to make them messengers of mercy to hundreds of thousands of souls.

Think of many a solitary mourning Christian longing for the sound of the gospel, but to whose loudest calls the only answer is; "we have no one to send.

Friends of Education Societies, I call on you to lead in this. You have been first in this work. O slack not your hand, Go forward, and God will assist you.

Advocates of foreign and domestic missions, I exhort you to come with all your ardor to this work. Without a blessing here, your efforts must soon be embarrassed, and another generation of heathens perish, for want of men prepared to give them the bread of eternal life.

Pious parents, bring your sons to the throne of grace. Christian females, plead for your broth-Friends of the Saviour of all classes, come up to this duty. No longer sleep on your posts, while the grand adversary is exulting to see our young men going forth, the enemies of the cause they should support. Let us come to the throne of grace in one united body; determined, God assisting us, never to cease our prayers, nor di-minish our efforts, till every college in our coun-try is blest with a general revival of religion; nor till each is a seminary of piety, as well as learn-ing; till not a class shall leave, without numerous conversions to the Saviour; till multitude are there prepared to assist, in extending the bounds of his kingdom, to the ends of the earth.

REVIVALS IN COLLEGES.

An authentic account of the successive Reviv-als in Yale College would afford the same encouragement to prayer as that concerning Wil-liams College published in this paper last week, I have endeavored to obtain this information; but the facts have not yet been obtained concerning the facts have not yet been obtained concerning each revival with the same particularity as concerning those in Williams College. From the information obtained, however, it appears, that there have been four Revivals of very considerable power since 1800. ble power since 1800.

The first Revival commenced in 1802. At this time I believe there were only fourteen pious students in college;—though the whole number students in college;—though the whole number of students was two hundred and twenty one. In the class which received degrees in 1802, I think there was not one pious: in that of 1803, only there was not one pious: in that of 1805, only five; in that of 1804, six; and in that of 1805, three. The religious influence of the College was as small as the number of pious students. Infidelity had been common, and at some periods had threatened to be triumphant. While the College was in this existing tries the Reviewled ege was in this critical state, the Revival conmenced. Of the first class above mention

twenty-three or nearly one half of the whole number, were believed to be renewed by the Spirit of God; of the second class, seventeen; of the third class, twenty; of the fourth class, eleven; i. e. in all SEVENTY-ONE. Of these thirty became ministers of the Gospel; three Presidents and two Professors in colleges, and one Professor in a Theological Seminary. There were, ades eleven who became serious, if not decidedly pi-ous; of whom five afterwards became ministers of the Gospel.

of the Gosper.

This Revival commenced during the Presidency of Dr. Dwight. Under the preaching of one of the sermons, since published in his system of Theology, the Spirit of God came down with overwheiming power, and filled the place where the officers and students were assembled. Many ministers of the Gospel now living, and some who we trust have gone to receive their reward in heaven, have borne testimony to the power of divine grace as exhibited on that occasion; and the lives of these witnesses have proved more incontrovertibly than their testimony, that all which was peculiarly solemn and overwhelming in that scene is to be attributed to the power of the Holy Ghost, whose mode of operation, though is not understood, is seen in its effects to be real.

The information obtained concerning the other Revivals, with which the College has been blessed, is too imperfect to be satisfactory.

The information communicated above of ing the first great Revival in this College, has been obtained from a highly respectable elergyman in Massachusetts, who was the first student admitted to the church after its commencement.

THE APPROACHING CONCERT." This is the last paper we shall issue, before the time of the College Concert will arrive. We offer no apology for our continual recurrence to this topic, for we consider the occasion as vastly important. And its importance has been recognized by others. Many Ministers and Churcher have observed the day. A friend just now remarks, that the General Association of New-Hampshire, and the Cumberland Conference of Churches have passed resolutions recommending the observance of it to the Churches. We he lieve other bodies have done the same. And it may give some importance to the subject to state. that the measure is known at least to the churches in England; an account of the meetings in Boston, last February, was copied from our paper into the Missionary Register of London, last June. . May we not hope that the Churches of that country will be excited to unite their supplications with ours? And when we remember their Seminaries, and they pray for ours, will not the influence on both be salutary?

The Colleges of this country are not in the degraded state of many in Europe: but they generally afford numerous temptations to immorality. and to the neglect of the soul. And it may not be improper to remark, that there are four or five, where experimental religion is not in repute, and where students hear little of Jesus Christ crucified for them.

We close our remarks, by requesting of our friends in the different Seminaries, accounts of any transactions on the proposed day, or of subsequent events connected with it, which may be interesting to Christians.

COLLEGES IN EUROPE.

There is an article on our first page, bearing this title, which we hope our patrons will not fail to peruse attentively before the 22d inst. It is an account, painfully interesting to every friend of science and religion; and calculated to excite earnest cries to the God of all grace. It was prepared for our columns by a native European, and we may place full reliance on its correctness. We suppose that the approaching concert was intended, to unite the prayers of Christians for our American colleges particularly; and without some memento like this, our prayers might have been thus limited. But with this account before us we will not be partial. We will remember the seminaries of the old world, and pray that even such polluted fountains may be cleansed, and pour forth streams of salvation on the earth.

GRANTS TO COLLEGES.

It appears, by the report of a committee on the subject o the legislature of Massachusetts, that the grants to Harvard College in various ways have been about \$160,000 in money. Besides this it had the income of the ferry between Boston and Charlestown from 1640, till bridges were built In lieu of it, in 1785, it received £200 per annum, and in 1792, 300 more, which continues forever. It has had ten sixteenths of the tax on Massachusetts Bank, for ten years; and since 1753, £500 of its property has been exempted from taxation. Of land, it has had 2500 acres, besides a Neck" and a "Township." It is impossible to ascertain, what the College has realized from all these public grants. We think, however, it cannot fairly be estimated at less than \$300,000; perhaps we ought to add \$50,000 more!-Williams College has had £1200, two township of land, and 3 sixteenths of the same Bank tax, for the same time .- Bowdoin College, before the separation of Maine, had a portion equal to Williams from the Bank tax, and 8 townships of land, Amherst has received nothing, These downests have come from the earnings of the people We now only ask, at which of these institutions a man of noderate income can best educate his sons. Where con he do it? Where is it impossible?

ON ACCOUNTS OF REVIVALS.

"W.," fears that injury is sometimes done, by those who write accounts of revivals, when they represent the previous state of religion to have been peculiarly low; especially if a revival had taken place before. He admits that the writers may have good motives in so doing, intending to magnify the grace of God. He thinks that such accounts have a hardening effect, on those who wish to believe that there is no reality in experimental religion, and that revivals are mere enthusiasm. He might have added, that stupid professors are thus emboldened to slumber on, and say God will wake us in his time.

Our principle is, that when any narrative is given, it should be a statement of facts, whatever may be the consequence. If the previous state of religion was extremely low, it should not be concealed. But it may be unnecessary to enlarge on that part, and represent things in the strongest light that truth will admit. In this view we believe the remarks of our correspondent are just, and hope they will receive the attention of those who prepare accounts.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

"Lamplighter," is not satisfied with the sentiments we advanced on this subject, in the Re- the community by base money, would be save?

corder of Nov. 3d, and wishes to renew the discussion. To this we cannot consent, till more conclusive arguments are adduced on his side. Our readers will be satisfied with this course, when we state the substance of the communication. The author pleads that a Christian may and ought, other things being equal, to prefer as a companion for life a person without piety. His reasons are three. A Christian can in this way do more good-he imitates the example of Christ who stooped to take human nature, and associate with the wicked for their salvation-& heobeys the command given to Hosea, which was "intended for a more general application," and which "is not to be rendered void but by being expressly revoked," but which has never been revoked.

Now if the command in Hosea 1: 2, is a literal one, and if it is now in force, it obviously justifies and requires the marriage of Christians, not only with moral and decent unbelievers, but also with the most vicious and degraded females. To state such an argument is to refute it in the view of all sober minds; especially in the absence of all proof that the command was ever designed for any person besides the prophet. The writer himself seems to be aware, that the course he recommends would " lead us into temptation;" for he says, "By such a connexion the faith of a true believer may be obscured for a time." But he adds, in the true antimonian strle. "it can never be extinguished." We hope to see no far. ther attempts, to prove a command of universal and perpetual obligation, from a special command to a prophet, which was expressly explained as a symbol at the time, & which forms one of the most obscure passages in the sacred volume.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

"A constant Reader" inquires, whether the doctrine of a " fallen angel" is a scripture doctrine; er, in other words, "what are the scripture evidences that the terms Devil, Satan, &c. are to be understood as signifying a real being? He represents his own mind to be perplexed on the subject, but open to conviction. Yet he adds, in rather a threatening manner, that if we do not furnish evidence to counteract the influence of Mr. Balfour's book on the subject, "it must be taken for granted by many that we do not believe the terms to mean a fallen angel, or a real being." Now if "many" have their doubts, we can remove them by our own declaration; w do believe that the scriptures warn us agains the wiles of the devil as a real being.

Our belief, however, does not establish an hing as a matter of fact, or disprove it. And it is true, that " no small service will be rendered to the religious community, by an examination of this subject," we will give place to a short article which some friend may furnish; or possibly resume it ourselves, when we can command suf

"THE LOTTERY BILL."

Which has caused much debate in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and produced much conversation in this city, was indefinitely postponed, last week by a vote of 110 to 90. We congratulate all the friends of order, prosperity and public morals on this result. The bill owes its origin to a petition of lottery ticket venders, for liberty to pursue that business; and it provided, that venders should receive licenses, and pay for them handsome sums into the state treasury. The principle at guments for the bill were, that the sale of tickets cannot be prevented, foreign tickets will be sold if stopped in this state, money to nearly the present amount would be sent out of it; there fore, we should do well to permit the sale and derive a revenue from it. The bill was opposed on the ground, that the whole business is a mere gambling concern, of a demoralizing character, and productive of very injurious effects on the community. It was too late for Massachusetts to take a retrograde course, when Great Britain has totally abolished lotteries; when New-York has, by its constitution even deprived the legislature of the power of granting them; and when public sentiment, in this and other states, is fast tending to the suppression of the whole system. Most the advocates of lotteries admitted the gross n management they had suffered, and their in but would tolerate the tendency; tice as a necessary evil. The weakness of the plea was fully exposed, by gentlemen on the other side, and the folly of legislating for the regulation of vice in a community like ours. now remains to be seen, whether a few men shall openly set the laws at defiance, and go unput ished; or whether an enormous evil shall be swept

While we rejoice in this result, we should o injustice to our feelings, if we should withold ou thanks from those gentlemen, who have ably and successfully pleaded the cause of justice, industry & humanity. They are already rewarded in the approbation of conscience; they will be reward ed another day, by seeing the happy influence their exertions on the morals and happiness society around them.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

1. To Reform Rogues-Solitary Cells. For proof that confinement in solitary cells, accompanie with faithful religious instruction, is best adapted, and it been found most effectual in reforming convicts, the read is referred to the Report of the Boston Prison Disciplina Society, and the "Brief Account" recently published Mr. Powers, Keeper of the Aulurn State Prison.

2. To Reform Drunkards-Dr. Loiseau's Medicine.

Many Certificates have been published by person have been effectually cured of Drunkenness, by few grains of tartar emetic, ipecac and assafactide, s ed with the favorite brandy or spirits.

3. To prevent Intemperance-Total Abstract nence from Ardent Spirits.

Let the temperate remain temperate, using ardent only when ordered by a physician, and never offer others-and the present race of Drunkards will soon and this loathsome vice will disappear with them 4. To prevent Counterfeit Bank Bills-Derkin

Steel Plates. The most experienced Broker in Boston, on 237 different kinds of Counterfest Bills, could not d a single imitation of the Bills struck from Perkit Plate. This proves that it cannot be count if all our Banks were required to use those Plant many thousands of dollars which are now annua

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY AT BOSTON. Many inquiries having been made of late respecting the operations of this Society, and its connexion with the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY at NEW YORK, the Executive Committee feel constrained to invite the attention of the Christian community to the following statements and re-

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In the winter of 1825 a correspondence was opened between members of the Religious Tract Society at New York and the Executive Committee of this Society, in reference to the estab lishment of a national Institution in that city; and

the more extensive diffusion of religious Tracts.
In May 1825, a Society composed of different
denominations of Evangelical Christians was organized in New York, and denominated the "American Tract Society." In the same month, the Rev. Drs. Milnor and Spring, and the Rev. Mr. Sommers, visited Boston as a delegation from that Society, to attend our annual Meeting and that Society, to attend our among a union be-confer with this Society respecting a union be-tween the American Tract Society at Boston and the American Tract Society at New York. At this meeting, the Society attended to the communications of the delegation from New York,

and after a full discussion of the subject, the following resolution was passed by the Society, and the following principles of union mutually agreed upon by the Executive Committee of this Society, and the delegation from New York, and were a and the delegation from New York, and were afterwards sanctioned by the Executive Committee of that Society, Resolved, "that it is highly desirable for this Society to become a Branch of the National Society established in New-York, and that the Executive Committee be authorised to consummate this union upon such principles, as consummate this union upon such principles, as will promote the great objects of both Societies."

The principles of union were, that this Society will receive their Tracts hereafter from New York, instead of printing for themselves, on condition that the New York Society adopt our series dition that the New York Sector, of Tracts as the basis of theirs, subject to such alterations only as shall be approved by the Executive Committee of this Society, and that ecutive Committee of this Society, and that Tracts be furnished to this Society at as low a rate as we can publish them in New England.

It will be perceived from the above statement, that the principles of union between the two that the principles of union between the two Societies require no transfer of property. This Society, therefore, which still retains the name of "The American Tract Society" which it received from the Legislature of Massachusetts, retains also its distinct organization, its Constitution, its members, its funds, its Officers and its Auxiliaries; except those Auxiliaries which its Auxiliaries; except those Auxiliaries which

have found it more convenient to receive their Tracts from the Depository at New York.

The time has now come when the above conditions on the part of the American Tract Society at New York have all been fulfilled. Our second ries of Tracts has been carefully examined, and revised by the Publishing Committee of that Society, under the inspection of the Executive Committee of this Society, and, with the omission of a few Tracts, and the alteration and improve-ment of some others, has been unanimously a-dopted. And we are now receiving Tracts from New York, at as low a rate as we can publish

them in New England. And it gives us pleasure to say, that while it has been our object to promote the interest of that Society, they have also manifested a desire to promote the interest of this. That this Society might sustain no loss in consequence of having procured engravings, and several hundred pages f stereotype plates before the formation of that Society, they very cheerfully received them at Society, they very entertuing have been such as to deepen the conviction that their great object is, to promote the Redeemer's Kingdom on earth and to secure the salvation of souls.

The prosperity which has attended their exertions, and the success which, by the Spirit of God, has been given to their publications in conveying divine truth to the minds of men, have given us the most convincing evidence that their labors are approved by the great Head of the church. And the way is now prepared for these two societies, with their several branches and auxiliaries, to concentrate their efforts and to appropriate their funds in the most economical and efficient manner, to promote the great object which they both ardently wish to accomplish. The terms of union are such as do not in any measure prohibit the American Tract Society at Boston from increasing their exertions and extending their operations—they are such as to give us all the opportunity we ever had to send Tracts to any part of the United States or of the world; and in many respects these opportunities are greatly facilitated, and the calls upon us to engage in this work are loud and imperative; they are as numerous and pressing now as they ever were, and the evidence of the immense utility of

Tracts has within a few years been greatly in-creased. We have then the greatest encourage-ment to renew and increase our efforts in this cause; and when we invite the attention of the Christian community to this subject, we do it with the conviction that we have ourselves been benefitted by reading Religious Tracts, and from the assurance that they are admirably suited to benefit every class of the community.

We do it because we believe that there are hundreds of families in New-England and thousands in the United States, who have never had access to these publications.

We do it because we have the best evidence that the truths which they contain are often attended by the Spirit of God, and made instrum tal of saving souls. And when we look at the moral condition of our country,—at the multitudes who are without the stated ministrations of the Gospel,—at the rising generation, whose minds are prepared to receive religious instruction, but are not in circumstances to obtain it; when we look at the twelve millions of souls in these United States, who are hastening, whether prepared or unprepared, to eternity, and when we think of the unparalleled influence of the "Press," on the great mass of readers, and reflect that their on the great mass day increasing, and will for a number is every day increasing, and will for a long time to come be increasing much faster than they can be supplied with religious instruction, in they can be supplied who the medium of the "Press;" any way except thro' the medium of the "Press;" and when we think of the great moral influence which may be exerted in a very short time by the extensive and judicious distribution of religious Tracts—we are constrained to ask the Philanthro-pist and the Christian, if the cause of humanity, and the cause of religion, do not unitedly present their claims to every friend of God and man, to

their claims to every friend of God and man, to aid in carrying forward the operations of this Society? Warren Fan, Chairman Ex. Com. Feb. 13, 1827.

Man Tract Soc. at Boston.

Whitemittances of funds and orders for Tracts should be addressed to Mr. Aaron Russell, General Agent, Stone Church, Hanover street, Boston. h, Hanover street, Boston.
ors in New England are desired to insert the above

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We fully approve the sentiments of "Zenas;" and shall be glad to publish his remarks, if he will give us leave to emit the mention of a particular occasion and place. The lines of " S. R." contain good sentiment, but they

We can at length inform " Querist," that the book to which he turned our attention is soon to have a second edition; and that the part to which he objected will be omitted by the compiler, who early discovered its impropriety.

### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Rev. Mr. Boardman's Journal, Calcutta,—It appears from this journal, that Mr. Hough proposes to remain in Rangoon in some official capacity, and that Dr. Price thinks it his duty to live and die in Ava. He proposes to teach Geography, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c. and hopes by this means to undermine the false theories of the Burnan superstition. by this means to undermine the later than the Burman superstition.—[Chr. Watchman.

Episcopal Missions .- The Board of Directors of the Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Mission-ary Society have determined to send missionaries to South America, as soon as their funds will adto South America, as soon as their fully will american be provided. They have funds, appropriated by the donors for a mission to Liberia, which remain on hand unexpended for want of a missionary. The fate of Bacon and Andrews, martyrs of their church the life in the lif in that life wasting climate, is thought to have deterred others from the sacrifice. A mission has been commenced at Green Bay, in Michigan, but not pursued with vigor for want of funds.

Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania (Episcopal.)—The fifteenth annual report of this society, read before the society at its anniversary meeting, on the 6th of January, is now published. We learn from it, that mise clergymen have in the last wear received ry, is now poolished. We learn from it, that miss clergymen have, in the last year, received aid from the funds of the society, as missionaries, in various parts of the state, and that their labours are of obvious advantage to their several districts and parishes. The amount of receipts into the treasury, during the past year, is \$1,968, and the disbursements for the same period, amount to \$1,652 33.—Church Register.

Literary and Theological Seminary of the South. This is the name of an Institution, which the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia have resolved to establish, and of which a Board of Directors has been organized. The subscriptions to its funds amount to \$30,987, about one third of which was subscribed in 1825, the re nainder in 1826. The amount received is about \$1,800. The synod have determined on a site about 2 1-4 miles from Pendleton Village, on the road to Orrsville. The Board have resolved to make arrangements, as speedily as possible, for the erection of a building.

Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y.—By the catalogue of this institution, published in Jan-uary, we learn that the Students are, in the Sen-ior Class 22, Middle 25, Junior 19. Total 65.— Seven of the Senior Class are Licentiates. Officers of instruction are, Rev. James Richards D. D. Professor of Christian Theology; Rev. Matthew La Rue Perrine, D.D. of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government; and Rev. Henry Mills, of Biblical Crticism.

American Bible Society.—Monies received by the Treasurer in November and December, 1826. Donations from Auxiliary Societies, \$2741.87; Ministers members for life, 9 at \$30 each, \$270; to constitute Laymen members for life, 190; Annual Subscriptions, 24; Individual Denations, 34.50; Legacy, 30; Congregational Collection, 9,70; Total amount of Denations, \$3300.07.— Cash from Auxiliaries for Bibles, \$5581,12; Do. not Auxiliary, 426,21; Proceeds of bibles and testaments entrusted to individuals, 116.68; Sales to individuals, 783,47. Issues from the Deposi-tory, Bibles 7,611; Testaments 5996; Total, 13,-607, Value \$8,835,45.

American Tract Society, New-York.—The re-ceipts into the Treasury, from Nov. 21 to Jan. 15, were \$5,622, 18, and the number of Tracts printed during the same period, as by the printer's bills, 300,000; making 1,532,000 Tracts issued since May 1. Balance remaining in the Treasury, Jan. 15, \$22, 39. The Committee are now endeavouring to replenish the General Depository with Tracts, that they may be able, at least in some degree, to meet the demands which will naturally occur during the business season of the spring. In doing this, an expense of some thou-sands of dollars must be incurred. The Commitsanus of dollars must be incurred. The Commit-tee are already under engagements for paper to the amount of nearly \$4,500; to meet which, and the current expenses of the Society they stand in special need of all the assistance which any friends of the cause shall be able to bestow .- Am. T. Mag.

Premium Tract .- Mrs. Mary H. Cornelius, of Andover, Mass, has obtained the prize of \$50, for the best Tract on Christian Education. There were 45 Tracts presented. The Committee express a favourable opinion of several others; and have resolved to admit one of them into their series, if the approbation of the authors should be obtained.

More Tracts wanted .- A writer in the N. Y. bserver, a minister, who has found searching fracts very useful in times of revival, suggests following themes, on which he hopes

Tracts may be written and presented to the American Tract Society:

1. Importance of Consideration.—2. Causes of Alarm.—3. Evidence of the Strivings of the Strivings of the Convention. Spirit.-4. Nature of True Conviction.-5. Proper Use of the Means of Grace.-6. Duty of Heart .- 8. Means of Increased Holiness.

An aged Bishop .- Feb. 4th was the fortieth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. All the other Bishops of this church in the U. States, 8 in number, have been onsecrated by him; and nearly all the present officiating clergy of the same church, were either ordained by him, or by those Bishops who were consecrated by him.

Conference System prevailing.—A meeting was notified to be held in Amherst, N. H. on the 7th inst., to take measures for organizing a County Conference of the Churches

A new Religious Paper has made its appearance at Rochester, N. Y. entitled "Rochester Observ-It is intended to be issued once in two weeks, by Rev. George G. Sill.

Amount of donations to the American Board, rom Dec. 21, to Jan. 20th, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, \$5,419, 81-besides a le-gacy of \$100 from Rev. John Nichols, late missionary at Bombay; and various donations in ORDAINED.

ORDAINED.

In Albany, Vt. Jan. 24, Rev. ELIAS W. KELLOGO, over the Congregational Church and Society in that place. Sermon by the Rev. E. J. Boardman, of Danville.

By the Rutland, Vt. Association, Rev. EZRA D. KINNE, as an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. B. Green, of Brandon.

CARDS.

CARDS.

Dr. and Mrs. Beecher gratefully acknowledge the beparolent attention of the Ladies of Hanover Church and congregation, in making him a "Life Member of the American Tract Society," and Mrs. B. a "Life Member of the Female Penitent's Refuge."

Boston, Feb. 9, 1826. MESSRS. WILLIS & RAND,-Allow me, through the

MESSRs. WILLIS & KAND.—Allow me, unrough medium of your paper to acknowledge the receipt of 42 dollars from the Ladies in my parish.—30 of which to constitute me a life member of the New-Hampshire Missionary Society, the res due, in part to constitute Mrs. Parker a member for life of the same.

tion; and that the part to which he objected will be omitted by the compiler, who early discovered its impropriety.

The request of a Subscriber, that we would insert an extract from the Christian Spectator for 1819, will receive at tention as soon as practicable.

Martin Luther" arrived safe, and we are considering whether to give him opportunity to be heard.

Martin Luther, arrived safe, and we are considering whether to give him opportunity to be heard.

### SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Defeat of the Persians.—Despatches from Persia to the English government, dated Tahree, Oct. 15th, announce that a division of the Persian Army, detached hy his Highness the Prince Regent under the command of his eldest son, Mahomed Meerza, and his uncle, Ameer Khan, was defeated, with severe loss, on the 26th Sept. near the village of Sharokhar, five tureeckha north west of Georgia.

The battle was fought on the banks of the Yezan, a second stream of which divided the contending armies. The Russian force amounted to about 6.000 infantry and 3000 cayalry, with a proportionate numler of gunst that of the

eavalry, with a proportionate number of guns; that of the Persians to 5000 infantry and 5000 irregular horse, with

Persians to 5000 infantry and 5000 irregular horse, with six field pieces.

After some hard fighting the Persians were compelled to retire, in the utmost confusion;—and it is supposed that nearly the whole of their infantry were either killed or taken

Three field pieces fell into the hands of the Russians, and Ameer Khan was killed by a Cossack, when in the act of rallying his troops. The young Prince, Mahomed Meerza, was taken prisoner by a Cossack, but afterwards rescued and lorne away in triumph, by one of his surdars.

William Gifford, Esq. author of several interesting works and Editor of the Quarterly Review, died in London, on the 31st of December in the 71st year of his age.

A grand Company, with a capital of a million of dollars, has been formed at Paris to run Stages to all parts of France. has been formed at Paris to run Stages to all parts of France.

The Marquis of Hastings, formerly known as Lord
Rawdon, and afterwards as the Earl of Moira, died on
board the British ship Revenge, at Naples, Nov. 28. He
was an active officer in the British service in this country
during the revolutionary war, afterwards served in Europe,
and about NSII was appointed Governor General of India,
which office he held several years, and was afterwards appointed Governor of Mala. He was about 72 years of age. Rebettion in Jaco.—A later received here by Mr. Top-liff, dated Batavia, Oct. 30, says, "The retellion is not put down, and I do not perceive any progress making to accomplish so desirable a purpose. The restored Sultan gets no adherants and the Dutch forces in the interior accomplish nothing but marches and counter marches.— Gloomy indeed are the affairs of Netherland India. It will require at least forty millions of guilders more, ere the troubles will be ended."

Texas.—By the Arcturus, from New-Orleans, we learn that the province of Texas had declared itself free and independent of the United States of Mexico. A paper says:—Many, nedoubt, will think these patriots to be the remnant of Don Quixote's band of heroes; Lut, if there is any union between those who compose the different settlements which have lately been made in the province and the Indians, it will be a serious affair to the adjoining Province, if not to the Mexican Government.—N. Y. pa.

From Rayail.—We have by the Horstin which

From Brazil.—We learn by the Horatio, which left Rio Janeiro Dec. 25th, that the Empress of Brazil died on the 10th of Dec. The Empreror, with his expedition, was off Rio Grande about the first of Dec. on his way to Montevideo. Admiral Brown was cruising on the coast, in a corvette, he had captured a Brazilian corvette of twentytwo guns, off Santos. It was reported that he had an en-gagement the last of November, with the new frigate Ama-zon, which was much injured.—ib.

Porter and Laborde.—Accounts from Matanzas and Havana to the 28th ult. had reached Charleston. Two Havana to the 25th uit, had reached Charleston. Two frigates and a gun brig of Laborde's squadron, had returned to Havana and commenced taking in water and provisions. It was especied that they would depart immediately to join the 'lockading squadron off Key West. An embargo was expected to be laid in the port of Havana until the departure of the above vessels.—4b.

the departure of the above vessels.—15.

Capt. Curtis, from Havana, who sailed Jan. 14, informs that a report had reached there that Com. Porter had got to sea again from Key West, and was cruizing round Cuba.

An American vessel arrived on the 13th, which, off Cape Antonio, spoke a verveite and two brigs, and was told they were bound to join Com. Porter. A brig te-longing to Admiral Laberde's fleet had appeared off Ha-vana, and made signals, on which two men-of-war brigs wiled to join her.

We learn, via Charleston, that the frigate Casilda and brig of war Amelia sailed from Havana Jan. 7, and the brigs of war Marte and Bellona on the 11th.

The accounts from Bataria represent that country to be in a deplorable condition, from the war carried on between the Dutch forces and the sauve troops. The latter prove too strong for the former.

### DOMESTIC.

Naval Preparations.—It is stated, that the instructions received at our Navy Yard, are for putting in readiness the launching of the two 74s, and the Cumberland frigate of the first class. in the course of the present year, and to for sea the Java, of 44 guss, which wants nothing but her Government has issued orders that the vessels of war of

the United States on the West India station, shall occasionally visit the ports of the Republic of Hayti. Patents.—It appears by a report made to the House of Representatives, that 4312 patents have been granted during the preceding year, and that the sum received for the same is \$129,000; the expenses of the patent office are

\$6,198, 67.

Lottery Case.—The Supreme Court of the United States have decided against the city of Washington, in favor of the holder of the ticket which drew the highest prize, in the 5th class of the Washington Canal Lottery. This decision will bring other payments on the city, which will proacely loss \$150,000 by the failure of Gillespie, the agent, U. S. Senator.—Mr. Van. Buren, U. S. Senator from N. York, has been re-elected to that office, by large majorities, in both houses of the Legislature of that State.

Minustrian The Heap Payment ten Fills has been realest.

Mississippi.—The Hon. Powhattan Elis has been elected a Senator of the United States, for six years from the 3d of March next, when the term of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, will expire. The votes in the joint ballet of the Legislature, were—For Mr. Ellis 27.—Mr. Reed 16.

Ohio.—It is stated in the Wheeling Gazette that Judge Ruggles has been re-elected to the Senate of the U.S. by a majority of 13 votes over Mr. Sillman. Both candidates are friends of the present Administration.

In the Maine Legislature, bills have passed to revoke the charter of Kennelec bank, and to establish the county of Waldo. The thouse refused to pass a bill to establish the salary of Governor at § 2000.

The Trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, the Methodist Church in Baltimore, and the Baltimore College, have potitioned the Legislature of Maryland for Lotteries, set a committee has reported against them, because they make a part of the system of State revenue; and the proceeds must exclusively come into the State -The committee might have found better reason for recusing lottery grants.

The Commissioners sent by Gov. Troup to confer with the Little Prince, had returned to Milledgeville, with information that the Chief disavowed and disapproved of the conduct of his people to the surveyors, and promised to make redress.—Mer. Adv.

A bill to incorporate the "Moa Company" is before the Legislature of New Yerk. It is stated that this company own 100,000 acres of land at the mouth of the Moa, in Cu.a, and that their project for cultivating it has met the appropriation of the Spanish Consul in New York and of the Ladian Estignal of Cuita. Captain General of Cuba. Sheet Iron Factory, Fairhaven, Vt .- The business of

Sheet Iron Factory, Farrancen, VI.—The business of this establishment is very extensive, and two tons of sheet iron may without difficulty be manufactured every week. It is, we understand, the only one in the U. States where sheet tron is manufactured from the raw material. The works comprise twenty-eight framed buildings, besides sheds, and the machinery also is extensive. Mr. Davey, the proprietor, sent to market the last year, more than 70 tens of sheet and bother iron. Besides ten tous of mail to them of sheet and bother iron. tens of sheet and boiler iron, besides ten tons of nails of

Salt Works.—The Report of the Superintendent, Inspector and Engineer of the Salt Works at Salina, was made to the Assembly yesterday. By this Report, it appears to the Assembly yesterday.

pears that the amount of Salt manufactured in the town of Salina, in 1824, was \$27,162 oushels. In 1825, 768,188 do. In 1825, 816,053, do.

The price of salt during the past year, at the works, was 10 cents per oushel, exclusive of the duty; and the cost to the manufacturer was 9 cts. No further reduction of the price can therefore be expected.

The North Kylerical Association of Harlond Control of Control of the price of the the salt of the Control of the price can therefore be expected.

The North Clerical Association of Hartford Co. Connhave voted, that, in their opinion, the condition of the common Schools for literary education, within their limits, and, so far as they are informed, through the State penalty, is such as to demand serious attention, and ought to be essentially improved. They have appointed a committee, to hold correspondence on the subject, and to adopt any other measures for the furtherance of the object.

The Savings Bank of Portsmouth, N. H. received \$12,075, So as deposits, by 230 persons, in 6 months from the 20th of July last. The whole amount of present deposits is \$67,288, 64.

posits is \$67,285, 94.

Woolen Manufactories.—The number of sheep in the State of New York, is estimated at four millions.

The Legislature of Kentucky have ordered \$600,000 more of the Commonwealth Eank Bills to be burned—to make sure of diminishing the circulation, and apppreciating the value of the remainder.

A good Beginning.—The Journemen Printers in Charleston, S. C. have held a meeting, to devise measures to save themselves from working on the Sabhath. They resolved to seek the aid of ministers of the gospel and of merchants; and to apply for release to the publishers of daily morning papers, in whose employ this temptation is aid teriore them. They also resolved, to recommend the object to journeymen printers throughout the country. It certainly is not necessary that merchants abauld have the very latest news early on Monday morning; and whatever labor is unnocessary on the Sabhath, is sinful: We wish this great and growing evil might receive an effectual check.

Suppression of Intemperance. The Students of Yale

this great and growing evil might receive an effectual check.

Suppression of Intemperance. The Students of Yale
Codege, in a general meeting, have passed resolutions
against intemperance; and have appointed a committee of
12, to frame a constitution to enforce their resolutions, to
report aran adjourned meeting.

The suffering Greeks.—The humane people of Pittsburgh, Pa. have remitted fifteen hundred dollars to the
Greek Committee in Philadelphia, to be "invested in food
and clothing for their poor starving and naked brethren,
the Greeks." Mechanics contributed hit-raily.

Aid of the Greeks.—" Old Jacob of 76" sends one dollar to the Greek Committee at New York; and it is "the only money, with the exception of 37 1-2 cents, which he has been the owner of since the day that Laisyette the great champion of hiserty passed through Newark, on his way to the South." He has no pension for his five years and two months services in the war of independence. He have with a reliable who is a now day havener ever the lives with a relative, who is a poor day laborer, near the Newark mountains. He has got his dollar by trapping two dozen of quaits; and "if he had trapped two millions, the poor sufferers in the cause of liberty should be welcome to

The report that young Americans had applied to Gen. La Fayette for loans of money, has been contradicted on the authority of the General.

The Morris Canal Company has determined to have an inclined plane, instead of locks, to overcome an elevation of 4490 feet.

The Utica Sentinel states, that the packet boat busine on the Eric canal the past season, has been very unprofit it le to the proprietors of boats, they having sustained a consid-erable loss, as compared with the operations of the previ-

Law enough .- It is said there are upwards of 600 Law-

yers in the city of New York.

Accident.—On Tuesday morning of last week, the Essex Merrimack bridge near Newburyport gave way in the centre, from the parting of the chains which supported it. A loaded team, with 6 oxen, 2 horses, and 2 men, were precipitated 40 feet into the river. The men escaped without essential injury, and one horse was saved; all else swept away. There was a great quantity of stown on the bridge, and the chains were rendered brittle by severe frost. The directors commence the repairs immediately; the expense of which is estimated at \$2000.

The Pirates.—Our readers will desire to know in what

The Pirates.—Our readers will desire to know in what state of mind these unhappy men left the world. Marchant died by his own hand, about a day and a half before the time appointed for his execution. Of course he died incorrigibly hardened. He made no confessions; and to the hast was awfully profane and malignant. Colson appeared contrite for some days, so far as man could judge; and near the close of life was importunate in his cries for mercy.

Police Court of Boston.—Benjamin Hastings has been examined on a charge of assault with intent to kill, on Mrs. Sarah Hastings, his late wife. She had a few days before obtained a decree of divorce from his bed and board, for extreme cruelty. He attacked her with a large cane, and severely beat and bruised her. Her wounds are severe and dangerous. The Pirates .- Our readers will desire to know in wha

### ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Of the persons admitted into the Baltimore Almshouse in one year, 554, out of 579, had beed intemperate—of the re-maining 185, 116 were children, and some of them probably the offspring of intemperate persons.

### CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—Bills Enacted. for reducing the duty on imported Salt; to remove the bar from the Pascagour siver and to improve the harbor of that river in the Guff of

mercand to improve the harbor of that river in the Guff of Mexico.

Resolves passed: to examine certain sites on the Western Waters, with a view to the establishment of a National Armory.

The Bankrupt Bill.—This bill was sgain taken up in the Sesate. The 93d section was struck out by a vote of 34 to 12, so that the provisions of the bill were confined to mercantile men. It was further amended by limiting its duration to three years, and after further debate the questions was finally taken on the question of engrossing it for a third reading, and it was rejected by a majority of 6 votes; all the members of the Senate being present, and voting as follows:

Ages.—Messrs. Bateman, Berrien, Bouligny, Chambers, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hayne, Johnston, (La.) Kane, King, Knight, Mills, Ridgely, Robbins, Sanford, Siabee, Smith, (Md.) Thomas, Van Burgen, and Williams.

-21. Naus -- Messes. Barton, Bell, Benton, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Headricks, Holmes, Johnson, (Ky.) Macon, Marks, McKinley, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, (S.C.) Tazewell, White, Willey, and Woodbury.—27.

House.— Bill rejected: for the relief of the representa-ives of John P. Cox.

Wool & Woolens.—The bill for laying additional duties in imported Wool, and Manufactures of Wool, has passed to be engrossed in the House, by a vote of 108 to 99.

Georgia and the Creek Indians.—Feb. 5, the President

sent a message to both houses respecting the Creek Indians, who invoke the protection of the U. S. Government in dewho invoke the protection of the U.S. Government in de-fence of the rights and territors secured to that nation, by treaty, but which are invaded by the state of Georgia, whose surveyors have been employed in surveying the lands, so secured. The President, though authorized by law to use military force, has refrained from it, and is first trying a judicial process. If Georgia perseveres in acts of en-croachment, and the U.S. laws remain unaltered, he will avail himself of force to execute them. But he submits it to Concess, whether any farther legislation is necessary. to Congress, whether any farther legislation is necessary to meet the emergency. The message has produced a great excitement in both houses.

excitement to both houses.

The session of Congress is so near its termination, and so much important business remains to be done, that there will probably be long nightly as well as daily sessions. Much warmth is apprehended in the discussion of the Manufacturers' Bill—the West India Trade Bill—the Georgia Affair-and the Calhoun Report.

### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

From Feb. 7, to Feb. 14. IN SENATE .- Bills Enacted; to incorporate proprietors

IN SENATE.—Butta Enacted; to incorporate proprietors of the Nantucket Lyceum; in addition to acts empowering Judges of Probate to appoint Guardians to minors and others; to incorporate the Salem Charitable Marine Society; to meorporate the First Preshyterian Society in Millibury; in addition to an act entitled "an act in addition to the acts occurrenced to the sale of real extate by administrators. the acts concerning the sale of real estate by administrators and Guardians;" additional to an act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Asiatic Bank in Salem; to incorporate the Mozart Association in Salem; to incorporate the First Independent Universalist Society in Salem; to incorporate the Proprietors of the Exchange Cof-fee House.

Resolves passed; on petition of S. W. Dexter and others; of Hannah D. Barron; of D. Townsend.

Leave to withdraw was given to C. Thompson; D. Tuck; J. T. Bowdoin; W. Parish in Salisbury; H. Hewett and another; W. Hunt; J. Titus and others.

Orders of Notice passed, on Petition of the West Parish

Salishury; Boston Free Bridge Corporation; Selectmen

of Palmer.

Rejected; resolves on petitions of J. Bowles and N. S. Spooner; bill for the support of state paupers; the bill to incorporate the Adelphic Society in Amherst College; resolve on the petition of J. Chenery and others.

Referred to the next Legislature; petitions of B. Cawee and others; of J. Cummings and others; a bill additional to the act, directing the settlement of the estate of persons deceased, and for the conveyance of real estate in certain cases.

Hereules Cushman has been chosen, on the part of the Hereules Cushman has been enosen, on the part of the Senate, Major General of the 5th Division of Multia.

IN THE HOUSE,—Bills Engaled to incorporate the Proprietors of the Nantucket Lyceum; to incorporate the Mozart Association in Salem; to incorporate the First Independent Universalist Society in Salem; to incorporate the proprietors of the Exchange Coffee House;—in addition to an act, entitled an act in addition to an act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Asiatic Bank

in Salem.

Resolve passed: on the petition of S. A. Dexter.

The House has determined, that it is meapedient to enlarge the powers of justices of the Peace, so as to authorize them to hear and determine civil actions, where the debt or

them to hear mad determine civil actions, where the debt or damage does not exceed \$25.

Leave to withdraw was given to E. Stowell; S. Remick.

U. S. Senator.—The two houses are stul at variance in their votes on the election of Senator to Congress. The House of Representatives adhere to E. H. Mills. The Senate, on Tuesday last, made choice of Gov. Lincolo, by 25 votes out of 39, Mesars, J. Mills & Austin having successively declined being candidates. On Wednesday, the House postponed the subject indefinitely, by a vote of 119 to 99; so that there will be no election of Senator till the session is May.

CORRECTION .- We are requested by a Director of the "Boston Society," &c. to make an explanation of a paragraph respecting the House of Correction, which we last week copied verbatim from their Report. By the "intercourse" of the inmates, the Directors only mean that persons of the same sex constantly associate, while the two sexes are kept separate from each other.

On Thursday evening next, the several Evangelical Churches in this city will hold a United Prayer Meeting in Hanover Church, to supplicate for the effusion of the Spirit on Colleges. We know not what arrangements are made. for the day time, but suppose the churches will hold meetings in their respective Vestries, as they did the last year.

Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, The Board of Managers of the above Union are requested to attend a meeting for business, to be holden at the Counting Room of Messrs. Freeman, Cobb., & Co. No. 21, Kilby Street, on Monday, 19th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By direction, S. Fessender, Sec'y.

### MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. John Powell, of Limerick, Ireland, to Mrs. Ellen Kearney, of Carrick-on-Suire, Ireland; Mr. Leonard Buel, to Miss Emeline Holden; Mr. Stephen Smith, to Miss Angelina Cummings; Mr. Eliphas W. Arnold, to Miss Rhody C. Turner; Mr. George Powell, to Miss Margaret Colman Dickson, adopted daughter of James A. D. Pao.

Miss Margaret Colnian Dickson, adopted dauguter of James A. D. Esq.
In Charleston, Mr. Caleb S. Ford, to Miss Susan F. Winn.—In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Kelton, to Miss Eliza Ann Childs.—In Franningham, Mr. Thomas Welter, to Miss Betsey McCoy.—In Hopkinton, Rev. Samuel Russetl, of Boylston, to Miss Mary Fay Howe, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Howe.—In Mansfield, Mr. Timothy Holt, of Wilndagton, to Miss Thankink Wilson, of Dodham, Mass.—In New Bedford, Capt. Alexander Campbell, of Boston, to Miss Bedford, Capt. Alexander Campbell, of Boston, to Miss Alby T. Russell.—In Plymouth. Yt. Mr. Lewis Swain, late of Boston, to Miss Lucia M. Garvin.—In Weston, Mr. William Hastings, to Miss Maria Pierce, daughter of Thaddeus P. Esq.—In West Boylston, Maj. J. A. Reed, of Princeton, to Miss Tamar Ball.—In Barre, Mr. William D. Johnson, to Miss Ruth G. Newton.—In Northampton, Mr. Charles Beck to Miss Louisa Henshaw, ampton, Mr. Charles Beck to Miss Louisa Henshaw, handless of the late Hon. Samuel II.—Mr. Quartus Clapp, ham D. Johnson, to Miss Ruth G. Newton.—In North-ham D. Johnson, to Miss Ruth G. Newton.—In North-ampton, Mr. Charles Beck to Miss Louisa Henshaw, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel II.—Mr. Quartus Clapp, to Miss Cynthia Pierce—In Springfield, Mr. Benjamin W. Childs, jr. to Miss Elizabeth Southworth, of Leicester. —In Penolscot, Dr. Ebenezer Poor, of Castine, to Mrs. Watson.

DEATHS.

In Boston; Mr. Zeal Skidmore, 49—for the last twenty five years sexton of Hollis St. church; Mr. Jonathan Simonds, late of Sandwich, 77; Mrs. Jemuna Smith, wife of Col. Abner Smith, formerly of Leicester, Vt. 46; Mrs. Sarah Tilden, 66; Mr. Thomas Bates, of Weymouth, 44; Joseph Lee, youngest son of the late Mr. James Baker, of Charlestown, 2 years and 6 months; George Frederick, 10, youngest son of Mr. Stephen and Mrs. Abby Fairhanks; Mr. Patrick McGindley, 21; Mr. John Nichols, colored, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 41; Mr. Adrew, Dwage, 51; Cayl, Thomas B., Williams, 51; Ca 51; Capt. Thomas R. Williams, 41; Mr. Andrew Dw 32; Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Mr. G. B. 27; Mrs.

51; Capt. Thomas R. Williams, 41; Mr. Andrew Dwyer, 32; Mrs. Mary Brown, wile of Mr. G. B. 27; Mrs. Ann Urann, 63.

In Charlestown, Mr. William S. Phipps, 45.—In Dorchester, Mrs. Rachael Skidmore, 84.—In Roxi ure widow Elizabeth White, 80.—In Mitton, Leander N. Ho'lingsworth, eldest son of Mr. Mark H. 20.—In Salem, Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, 55.—In Martlehead, Mrs. Elizabeth Quiner, widow of Capt. Peter Q. 85; Mrs. Sally Fartoll, 26.—In Mendon, Mrs. Sophia S. Frothinpham, widow of the late Mr. Elenezer F. of this city.—In Rochester, Capt. Nathaniel Hammond, in the 93d year of his age.—In Newbury, Hon. Elenezer March, 82.—In Hamilton, Mr. Samuel Whipple, 76.—In Lowell, Dea. Josiah Bridge, late of Lancaster, and a native of East Sudbury. 45.—In Framingham, Mr. Thomas Rice, 63.—In Cohasset, Mrs. Abigail Hudson, relict of Mr. Elenezer H. 48.—In Taunton, Mrs. Sarale, wife of Dr. Charles Goodwin, 28.—In Newburyport, Moses Brown, Esq. 84.—In Portsmouth, Madam Sarah Lugdon, relict of Hon. Woodbury L. 79.—In Greenfield, Mr. Israel Smith, 71.—In Deerfield, Mr. Eliphalet Dickinson, 77.—In Nantucket, Capt. Laban Swain, 50; Mrs. Susan Folger, relict of David F. 82; Mrs. Eunee Smith, 83.—In Monson, Mrs. Mercy Fuller, widow of the late Dea. Joshus F. 91.—In Burriliville, R.I. Israel Cook, Esq. 80.—In Goffstown, N. H. on 27th inst. Eliza Maria, infant daughter of Mr. Alpheus Aldrich.—In New-Yerk city, suddenly, Mr. David Whiting, formerly of Boston, 34.—In New-Orleans, Mr. Rufus Smith, late resident of New-buryport, Ms. 34.

A Orford, N. H. the 5th inst. Charles Edward, only son of the Rev. J. D. Farnsworth.

In Farmington, Ct. Feb. 1st, Rev. Samurt, H. Cowleys

of the Rev. J. D. Farnsworth. In Farmington, Ct. Feb. 1st, Rev. SAMUFL H. COWLES In Farmington, Ct. Feb. 1st. Rev. Samurt. H. Cowles aged 29, of pulmonary consumption. He was graduated at Yale College in 1821, and completed the prescribed course of studies at the Theological Seminary Andover. Oct. 1824. The same month he was freensed to preach the gospel, and the same month was attacked with bleeding at the lungs; after which he gradually declined fill death, having officiated in the desk but in two instances. He was strong in body, and strong in mind; his talents, piety, and devotion to the cause of benevolence, especially of Colonidevotion to the cause of benevolence, especially of Coloni zation, were of a high order, and promised very much had his life been spared, Many relations and friends mourn his untimely death, but are consoled by the fact that his his untimely death, but are consoled by the immortality is death was peaceful and the belief that his immortality is Comm.

### THE ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY

operation. There will be two terms in the year, of 14 weeks each, separated by a vacation of two weeks preceeding the second Wednesday in August.

\* Price of board, from \$1 50 to 1 75 per week. Tuition

\*\* Price of Loard, from \$1.50 to 1.75 per week. Tuitien \$6, or a term of fourteen weeks, to be paid at entrance. \$(3-As the classes will be formed soon after the opening of the Academy, and as each branch will be taught systematically, it is important that the pupils should enter at the commencement of the first term.

GEO. FARRAR, Secretary.

Londonderry, Jan. 20, 1827.

## NEW PUBLICATION.

THIS DAY published by N. S. SIMPRINS & Co. Court-street, The Christian Visitant, or Religious Miscellany, No. 1, for January and February. CONTENTS

Editorial Address—Address to Christians of different Denominations—New Year's Address—The Bible—Meditation—Public Worship—Spirittal Nature of Christianianity—Are you a Christian—Difference of Opinion—True Candor—Nature of Christian Faith—Christ Stilling the Tempest—Winter—Belief in the Bible—Praise.

Extract from the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the numerous religious publications of the present age, it is thought by many that a work of a more practical nature, standing aloof from the urea of polemic divinity, may be useful, and indeed is greatly needed. Such a work is contemplated in the present attempt.

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It will be the aim of the Christian Visitant strenu-

Such a work is contemplated in the present attempt.

It will be the num of the CHRISTIAN VISITANT etremously to enforce those great truths on which Christians are generally agreed. Leaving to other publications the discussion of controversial topics, it is the design of this, to promote the spirit of practical piety and of candor, union and love among Christians of different denominations, to prompt them so far as they have already attained, to walk by the same rule, to mind the same thing,—love to God and love to man—a vital belief in Jesus Christ as the Saviour—grateful obedience to his requirements and a faithful imitation of the example he hath set us, "that we might follow his steps," to cherish on points of difference a becoming sense of human fallibility,—a due regard to the rights of conscience,—a deep sense of human accountability—a decided preference of practice to the theory; enforcing this great principle, that religion has more to do with the heart than the head. In a word, it would press upon the attention a practical regard to religion, and aim to convey to the mind such a deep sense, such animpressive view of the duties we owe to God, to man, and to ourselves, as may come home to the heart, and influence the life to obedience from Christian views and motives.

In addition to original communications, selections will te made, so far as comports with the nature and design of this work, from various religious publications, of different denominations.

Conditions.—The work will be issued once in two

this work, from various religious publications, of distrent denominations.

CONDITIONS.—The work will be issued once in two months, and contain from 36 to 45 pages duodecimo, price to subscribers \$1, per year, payable in advance, of \$1.50 at the end of the year, after which, should encouragement be given, it may appear monthly.

Su scriptions received at Hilliard, Gray & Co. Lincola & Edmanda, Boston, Mr. Stacy, Concord, R. S. Wood, Falmouth, H. Thathert & Sons, Yarmouth, I. R. Buffum, Salem; E. Coilier, Plymouth; Dorr & Howland, Worcester; Charles Whipple, Newburyport.

Feb. 16.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

JUST received, and for sale by CROCKER & BREWETER, Theological Booksellers, 60 Cornhill.

A NARRATIVE OF THE REVIVAL OF RELIGION, in the County of Oneida, particularly in the bounds of the Presbytery of Oneida, in the year 1826.

Feb. 16.

### POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. A "FRAGMENT."

My heart was sad .- Despair had enter'd there And shut all consolation out, repell'd All sympathy. In truth, I'd suffer'd that Which well might crush a loftier spirit, And it had bow'd me in the depths of grief, And made my life a burden, all the kind Attentions of my friends but wearisome, And if I had one wish, or breathed one hope, Twas this, that soon all that remain'd of me, All, save my spirit, by the dust of earth Might be encircled round.

I thought of thee, my father, who wert wont, In " by-past times," to bear my sorrows, and To tell of hope, of happiness, and heaven. I thought, with anguish, of that trying hour, When my lov'd mother's spirit left this earth, To dwell with God, in Heaven's high, blissful courts One word she whisper'd, in her dying breath, It fell, like Heavenly musick, on our ears, Twas " Peace," and then as she resign'd her soul Unto the "high and holy" king of Heav'n, Triumphant joy beam'd in her much-lov'd face, And brighter shone her eyes than e'er before And sweeter was her smile-she smil'd at death. I murmur'd-for I knew not then that this, The means by which Jehovah was to bow In deep contrition, my rebellious heart. This grief came not alone-but one month pass'd, Ere I was call'd to see my Father's eves Clos'd in the long and dreadful sleep of death nur'd-still, I could not see And, still I murn The wisdom or the justice of the stroke. The ways of God seem dark to erring man, His doings are unsearchable and vast.

Though long and deep I griev'd for these lov'd ones, -, thou wert the dearest to my heart, Thou, to all others, wast preferr'd-yea, e'en To God, who made me-lov'd me-died for me For thy sake, my own life was counted nought, For thee, I gave up friends in earth and Heaven. Yes, M-, I lov'd thee-but, thou knew it not-Thou thought me base, and treach'rous, and untrue, And left the heart that beat for thee alone, In wretched devolation-but, my God Has shown, has made me feel that but for him I ought to live, that all my powers should be Exerted in his service-now, I see The mercy of his ways, that he has tried, Only to purify my once-proud heart. To make me meet for Heav'n, prepar'd to see, And " hold sweet converse" in the realms of bliss; With pious friends, who, even now, are singing Sweet Halleluias to the Lamb of God?

### GENERAL MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Daily Adv. LOTTERIES.

Mr. Hale,—I perceive a proposition is now before the Legislature, the object of which is the general legalization of lotteries in this Common

I cannot permit a measure which appears to me so full of evil to the morals of the community to pass, without entering my humble protest a

Is it not enough that we ourselves, after a full examination of the subject, have denounced probibited lotteries? that the state of New York has made their prohibition a part of the fabric of her constitution?—that England, with all her disposition to draw revenue from the vices and follies of her subjects, has yielded to the public sentiment, and formally and forever abandoned a source of income, which all her moralists have condemned as the fruitful mother of idleness, prodigality, poverty, crime? Is all this a delu-sion, a mistake? or has Massachusetts turned re-

What is a lottery? A scheme of direct, unqualified gambling; nothing else-for what is gambling? The distribution of property by chance, in the turn of a card or the throw of a in some cases it involves a trial of skill, which is an advantage no lottery can possess .-No, it is the simple taking of money from one or many, and giving it to others by the rule of

But, say some very wise ones, it is no more gambling than the lawful business of Insurance, which is founded on risks and hazards. There no similarity in the cases. Insurance is contribution from the many who go safe to indemnify the few who meet loss. It is a fountain of safety and confidence; it promotes industry, and equalizes misfortune. But with a lottery there is no qualifying circumstance,-no industry promoted,—no distress alleviated,—all is downright, absolute waste. It is true I may be Told, the money derived from lotteries is applied to useful objects; but I cannot admit this as an argument in their favor; if it is a good one, repeal your statutes against gambling, and other immoralities—fix your price on Rouge and Noir tables—graduate your scale of licenses for brothels in every town, a la mode de Paris. If the application of the money will wash out sin, it were as well to go for the whole.

But the argument most relied on, L am ashamed to say, is the assertion, that the law against lot-teries cannot be enforced. It is a libel on the State. As a descendant of the Puritans, I blush at the imputation on their pozerity-that a good and wholesome law cannot be executed in this land of steady habits. Let our public councils support the law; I will answer for public opinion But there is one view of this subject, which

cannot but think entitled to especial considera-tion at this time. Massachusetts is becoming great manufacturing state—numerous large vil-lages are expanding in every direction. No oth-er part of the world can boast a manufacturing population so virtuous, so industrious. In every quarter Savings Banks are organizing, to secure the fruits of industry; societies forming for the improvement of the mind. But change the scene: open in these villages two or three lottery offices, with their goddesses of wealth, wheels of fortune, and showers of gold; let the female operatives, now so cheerful and contented, be well plied with lottery nostrums, for unfortunately there is a strong gambling propensity in human nature let one of them be so unfortunate as to draw a unfortunate as to draw considerable prize; -I leave you to decide, Mr. Editor, if the lottery infection would not be a greater curse to these establishments, than pestience or famine. It is hardly too much to say, that the lottery system might eventually jeopardize this important interest.

I do hope, sir, we shall be spared the mortification of a measure so retrograde in morals and political economy. A FRIEND TO INDUSTRY.

> For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. ON THE USE OF SNUFF.

Snuff-taking is intemperance. I hope every snuffer will stop where he is and with his box in one hand, and his morceau between the thumb and finger of the other, pause while I prove him as intemperate man. Intemperance, Walker says, is "excess in meat or drink." And the defence which the snuff-taker can make to the charge, is the technical quibble, that snuff is neither one nor the other because it has no nutri-

tive qualities, and because it is taken through the tive qualities, and because it is taken through the olfactory organ. But to be more serious. I appeal to the conscience. No stronger definition of intemperance can be given than that it is the wasteful, and above all the hurtful using of any of God's good gifts. At any rate, it is in this consists the guilt of all intemperance. To fasten this upon snuff-taking requires very little consideration. It is the wasteful using of a vegetable which surely was never designed for any steh purpose. It is hurtful. So far as it stimulates it is injuri-It is hurtful. So far as it stimulates it is injuri-ous. It clogs the head, prevents the nose from being able to perform its appropriate functions, injures the voice, renders the person disagreeinjures the voice, renders the person disagree-able, and frequently stupifies the faculties of the mind. If it is so, then snuff-takers, however lit-tle they may have thought of it, will be (perhaps as minor delinquents) held accountable with as minor delinquents) held accountable with drunkards and gluttons at the day of judgment.

Secret Prayer.—The following extract from the diary in the life of Toplady, has been so often verified in my own experience, that I send it to you in hones others was be induced by its top of the second by the se you, in hopes others may be induced by it to give their first thoughts and affections to God, when they rise in the morning, and not hastily leave this most important of all duties, for any

Before I came out of my chamber to-day, I was too hasty and short in private prayer. My science told me so at the time; and yet such my ingratitude and my folly, that I, nevertheless, restrained prayer before God. In the course of the day, I had great reason to repent of my first sin, by being permitted to fall into another. It is just, O Lord, that thou shouldest withdraw thy presence from one who waited so carelessly on thee. May I never more on any pretext whatever, rob thee, or deprive my own soul worship; but make all things give place to com-munion with thee."—N. H. Rep.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in London to his friend in New-York, dated Nov. 1826.—"Your friend called on me just as I was going to City-Road chapel. He consequently went with us, where we heard the Rev. Henry Moore read the prayers, and the Rev. Mr. Far rar preach, from Proverbs—'Acknowledge the Lord in all thy ways, and he shall direct thy paths.' It was a most powerful appeal on the whole of our conduct and pursuits. Mr. rarrar, on the subject of prayer, mentioned that arch-bishop Cranmer, who died a martyr, said that the day he signed his recantation back to popery he omitted private prayer in the morning. brought to my recollection the two memorable occurrences of my life, when I omitted private rayer and went to my business. On each day I had an accident that nearly cost me my but in mercy I was spared to my family. Private prayer is a high privilege. I cannot neglect it any more than I can neglect my food. It is my grand stay for each day. And I feel that unless lacknowledge God herein, I have no right to expect his guidance and protection."-Advocate.

Rabbinical Commentary.—Hurwitz, in his Hebrew Tales," cites Rabbi Jose as remarking on Deut. xxviu. 29: Thou shalt grope at noon day as the blind gropeth in the dark; " All m days did I feel pain at not being able to explain the verse. For what difference can it be to the blind man, whether he walketh in the light, or in the dark? And yet the sacred penman would not have put down a word unnecessarily. What then does it mean? This the Rabbi did not know, and it gave him pain: 'till one night,' continues the sage, 'as I was walking in the road, I met a blind man with a lighted torch in his hand. Son, said I, why dost thou carry that his hand. Son, said I, why dost thou carry touch? Thou canst not see its light! 'Friend, replied the unfortunate man, 'true it is, I cannot see it, but others can: as long as I carry this lighted torch in my hand, the sons of men see me, take compassion of me, apprize me of danger, and save me from pit-falls, from thorns and bri-The Rabbi was then satisfied that the apers. parently superfluous word was meant to depic the greatness of the calamities that were to befall the Jewish nation. Its unfortunate members were not only to grope about like the blind, but like the blind in the darkness—without a ray of light to exhibit their distress, and without pitying eye to take compassion on them!

Cotton Mather said in 1718, 'that no church on earth made the terms of Christian communion run parallel with the terms of salvation, as they are made among the people of N. England. The only basis for union among them is that so-lid, vital piety, wherein all good men of different sects are united. The Calvinists with Lutherans. Presbyterians with Episcopalians, Pedobaptists with Anabaptists, beholding one another to God and work rightcousness, do with delight sit down together at the table of the Lord."

Mothers .- A pious, intelligent, and faithful mother, is the greatest earthly blessing that a merciful Providence can bestow on a child. If she performs her duty, her offspring will rise up and call her blessed. It is evident from the biographies of Washington and Dwight, that their intellectual and moral greatness was derived from the blessing of heaven on the instruction and advice of their mothers. The same is no doubt true of many, if not all the worthies of our land, and the benefactors of our race.

How Christians ought to speak of themselves and others Matthew slightly records his own conversion,

and in modest terms, "he arose and followed Jesus;" but Luke generously adds, (chap. v.) "he left all and followed him." [Matthew and

Levi are the same person.]

Luke relates only the hospitality of Matthew; and Matthew describes only the sinners which made up his society, previous to his conversion. The soul that has heard and obeyed the Saviour's call will not speak lightly of its own sin, nor delight in dwelling upon the sins of others.

Am. Tr. Magazine.

A Neat Thought .- There are some moments in existence, which comprise the power of years, as thousands of roses are compressed into a few drops of their essence.

Measure of Life .- There are hours of our existence which memory treasures, and keeps apart from the vulgar current of time; these very essence of our being, and it is by them we may in fact compute the measure of life-the rest

LACONICS.

Were there but one virtuous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honor; he would shame the world, and not the world him.—South.

Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy for wisdom; for it asketh a strong wit and a strong heart to know when to tell truth, and to do it; therefore, it is the weaker sort of politicians that are the greatest dissemblers.—L. Bacon. Something like home that is not home, alike alone, that not alone, is to be wished, and only found in a friend, in his house. - Sir W. Temple.

Men are not to be judged by their looks, habits and ap-carances; but by the character of their lives and conver-ations, and by their works. "Tis better that a man's own works, than that another man's words si Sir R. L'Estrange

No man ever offended his own conscience but first or last was revenged upon him for it.—Southey.

A tyrant is but like a king upon a stage, a man in a vizor, and aging the part of a king in a play; he is not really a king.—Milton.

### TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

From the Portland Mirror.

ADDRESS TO SCHOOLMASTERS .- Continued. Suffer me to present to you a few hints on the manner of giving instructions, and of conducting your pupils forward profitably to them, and pleas

antly to yourselves.

Teach them familiarly. Use the language which they can understand; and let your illustrations be drawn from topics within their knowl-It is entirely out of place in a comm school, to employ the language of a elementary Professor in the University; or to affect the use of terms understood only by the advanced student. You must use the language of children. Let it be pure and grammatical; but you convey no instruction if it is above their compression. Few realize the importance of like this. Even if your own knowledge is limited, you may not be aware how much more confined are the thoughts of your pupils. And when you compare one unknown thing with another equally unknown, how much wiser is the child who listens to you? Take, for instance, the fashionable practice of committing definitions of words. The definition itself often needs to he defined, to the understanding of a child; and he may commit a volume of definitions, and be not a whit the wiser. In fact, much of your employ-ment lies in talking with your pupils, in which you must use their own phraseology, and condes-cend to their capacities. In the art of enunciation, whether of single words, or of connected sentences, rules will effect nothing without example. They learn to pronounce solely by imitation; at least whilst they are obtaining the elements of the art.

Let your instructions be thorough. Let children proceed no farther, or faster, than they un-derstand what they do. Then every step will render the next more easy and pleasant. But if they pass rapidly and superficially over a variety of subjects, they acquire much vanity and affectation of learning, but no real knowledge. Some teachers have a high ambition of having scholars in the higher branches of education, and attending to many of them at one time. I have seen a school, where fifteen or twenty boys and girls were arranged first in a grammar class, then in one for geography, then in one for arithmetic; every one of whom ought to have been confined, at least for six months mo.e, to their spelling books and pens. They were indifferent spellers and readers, and almost entirely ignorant of the principles of pronunciation. upon it, this practice is sure to deou may rely feat, in a great measure, the purposes of instruc-tion. Such scholars must be superficial; and if ever they learn effectually in their subsequent , they must first unlearn all they now acquire with so much labor and pains. They may here-after "reinember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly:" they may have a smattering of distinctly;" they may have a smattering of knowledge on a variety of subjects, but will not be masters of one out of them all .- On the other hand, begin with the most easy lessons, make them familiar to the mind, advance to another and then to another by the same thorough process; their progress in some instances may be slow, but it will be sure and real. If genius and application aid your endeavours, you will soon be favored with correct and intelligent pupils, who

will advance with all desirable rapidit It may be objected that the preceding rule requires too much dr Aing; that it is method, will tire the patience of children, and extinguish their ambition and ardor. Take then another rule, which may abate the force of the objection, if not remove it entirely. Teach your pupils to study, to examine, to inquire, to think.

One great fault in our mide of education, from
the lowest to the highest school, is this; youth are taught to read and remember, but not to think They treasure up the results of others' inquiries; but do not learn to investigate for themselves. The mind is filled, and loaded, rather than cultivated, strengthened and expanded. It takes things upon trust, but of itself acquires little or Hence it never becomes master of its own powers, and can but poorly apply its treas-ures to any practical use. The habits your pupils form under your guidance, will give a direction to their studies and thoughts and acquisi-tions through life. Should any of them advance through higher schools, to the highest in our coun try, it is probable the mental propensities they now acquire will remain, and influence all their pursuits. Let me entreat you then, teach them to think. Excite inquiry; encourage them to ask questions; frequently demand of them not only what but why and wherefore things are so. of the first importance to excite, and keep alive. the curiosity of children, a spirit of inquiry, a desire to understand what they read and hear. This will prompt them to investigate for themselves; it will quicken their powers of apprehen-sion; and its frequent gratification will afford them pleasure, and stimulate to farther exer-tions. Thus a desire for knowledge, and a love of study; which, it is perfectly obvious, will be of more avail than all other inducements combined, when poured on an indifferent mind. It is a very desirable art for a teacher, to be able to excite this inquisitive spirit, and to keep it in continual exercise, by hinting at something before them which they do not know, but which they may know by diligent application. It also requires some skill, to commit so much labor of investigation to the pupil as he can bear; and to afford him help at the proper time, and of the proper kind. He must often be assisted out of his perplexities; but I would like him out his act has ities; but I would lift him out by a strong hand ities; but I would lift him out by a strong hand only when he is extremely involved. I would always, when practicable, come in aid of his own exertions. It is better to give him a clew for the solution of a mystery, than to unravel and explain it at once. Aid all his endeavors; but at any rate make him try his own powers. He will be better pleased with his discovery, and it will make a far deeper impression on his memory; and more than all, the effort has disciplined ory; and more than all, the effort has disciplined mind, and his success has taught him what the can do. If you carry the tottering infant in your arms, he must always be carried. He may fall when he attempts to walk alone, and relinquish the attempt. But give him your finger for a partial support and guide, and he will soon attain the use of his foat. attain the use of his feet.

### . (To be continued.) LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

RUTGERS' COLLEGE. This Institution, formerly known as Queen's College, in situate at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, on the Lanks of the Raritan, less than fifty miles from the city of New-York the Karitan, less than fifty miles from the city of New-York. From early in the spring until late at autumn, steam-boats are plying every day between the two places. This seat of learning, permitted in the Providence of God for several years to slumber, has again been invigorated by the liberal contributions of its friends, and has once more taken a stand of no ordinary rank, among the literary and scientific institutions of our country. If her beginning is the precursor of future excellence, the time is not far dustant when she will be second to none. The examinations that have already been had, intermediate to her annual commencement, which will be on the third Wednesday of July next, speak vol. been had, intermediate to her annual commencement, which will be on the third Wednesday of July next, speak volumes in favor of the Professors who constitute the Faculty of Arts—of their learning—and the ability with which they impart instruction to the youthful mind. The number of students already received, is between sixty and seventy. At this seat of learning there is a Theological College, under the direction of men, eminent for their learning and piety. Here the doctrines of truth, and of the Bible, are taught in their purity and piety. Here the doctrines of truth, and of the Bible, are taught in their purity, and many, we trust, have already gone from this fountain, commissioned by their Master, to

reach Christ and Him crucified. The Foculty of Rutgers' College is composed of the following persons.—
The Rev. PHILLE MILLEDOLER, D. D. President of the College, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Cytideness of Christianity.

The Rev. JOHN DEWITT, D. D. Professor of Belles

The Rev. James S. Cannon, D. D. Professor of Belles ettres, Elements of Criticism, and Logic.

The Rev. James S. Cannon, D. D. Professor of Meta-hysics, and the Philosophy of the Mind.

ROBERT ADRAIN, LL. D. Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

and Natural Philosophy.

JOSEPH NELSON, LL. D. Professor of Languages.

There will also be taught in the Institution, Political

Economy, Ancient and Modern History, Chronology,

Ancient and Modern Geography, Chemistry, & English

Grammar.

The Rev. Mr. Milligan, formerly of Flatbush, is
Rector of the Grammar School attached to the College.

N. Y. Obs.

### AUGUSTA COLLEGE.

"The town of Augusta, in which this Institution is ocated, lies on the Ohio River, in the northern part of Kentucky, twenty miles below Maysville, and forty above the city of Cincinnati. The site of the town is a beautiful the city of Cincinnati. The site of the town is a beautiful plane, running a mile and a half in the direction of the River, and extending back from the shore to the distance of ninety rods. Augusta was laid out and selected as the county soat of Bracken, as early as the year 1797; and it is stated by those who have resided in the town and its vicinity from that time to the present, that it has always been uncommonly healthy, with the exception of the summer of 1824. The by heatiny, with the exception of the summer of 1824. The sickness that prevailed in the town during that season, has, by some, been improperly ascribed to its situation on the River; because the same disease was equally prevalent and fatal in many parts of the interior of this and the surrounding States. The present population of this village is estimated at six or seven hundred.

"The College edifice, which stands on an eminence near the centre of the town, is a two story brick buildings from

"The College edifiee, which stands on an eminence near the centre of the town, is a two story brick building, fifty by seventy feet, containing twelve apartments. One of the rooms is furnished with a well assorted Literary, consisting of twelve or fifteen hundred volumes, for the use of the faculty and students. This Institution is under the special direction of the Ohio and Kentucky Conferences; and was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in 1822. Since that period, we are gratified to say, that it has risen in pub-lic estimation more rapidly than was anticipated by its e estimation more rapidly than was anticipated h warmest friends. The present number of pupils is one hundred; of this number, sixty belong to the preparatory school, and the remaining forty to the regular College classes. The preparatory school is divided into two departments; the branches taught in the lower department, are Orthography, Reading, Penmanship and Arithmetic.—In the higher preparatory department are taught, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and so much of the Latin and Greek languages as is required for admission into the Freshman class. The course of instruction in the College and the similar to that pursued by other Justitutious of warmest friends. The present number of pupils is on resuman class. The course of instruction in the Conlege classes is similar to that pursued by other listitutions of the kind in this country. For the information of such as may not have seen the by-laws, it is added, that a strict observance of the rules of morality is enjoined upon the stuients, as also a respectful attendance : thip in the town every Sabbath. The daily exercises of College begin every very morning with prayer, which all the

### TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

The Tennessee Conference, during its recent session, appointed a standing Committee of ten, to examine into the propriety and gracticability of establishing a College, in the Lounds of said Conference, under its own control. Five of the Committee were to be members of the Tennessee Conference, and the other five either local preachers or lay

The Committee are to meet in the town of Columbia, or

The Committee are to meet in the town of Columbia, on the third Friday in May 1821, for the purpose of consulting measures by which to accomplish the object contemplated by the Conference, in its resolution on the subject. It is not the object of the Conference to establish a re-ligious or theological institution; this they believe might not be serviceable. But it is simply their wish to give their friends an opportunity of educating their youths, where their morals and principles, will not be runed by bad ex-amples, and erroneous sentiments.—Holston Conf. Messen.

### For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. BERKSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL.

A general sentiment appears to prevail that a more extensive establishment of what are commonly termed High Schools for the instruction of youth is needed; in which all the important branches of education requisite for their advancement in life in its most useful occupations shall be thoroughly taught. The public will be gratified to hear that a School of this character is in a state of forwardness in Pittsfield, Mass. and will be opened on the first day of June

The large & beautiful ground, containing 20 acres, lately The large & beautiful ground, containing 20 acres, lately occupied as a Cantonment by the United States, and sufficiently removed from the village, has been purchased of the Government for this purpose, and very extensive brick buildings are creeting thereon. A distinguished Professor of one of our Ceileges has been engaged to conduct the school as Principal, and the ablest and best qualified assist ants in all the requisite branches of education will also be amployed. As the school has been originated through in-lividual effort, and depends upon its good and faithful nanagement for its prosperity and success, parents and guardians will be satisfied that the Principal and his asistants must feel the most powerful inducement to pro-mote and secure the great object of the trust reposed in

The school will be adapted to the instruction of child ren and youth of all ages, and autable attendants as well as instruction provided for them—as also boarding, and ledging Se, under the superintendence of the Principal, together with that particular care and attention which Paents would expect from a family competent to take the

rents would expect from a family competent to take the charge of such an establishment.

The town of Pittsfield is one of the most beautiful and healthy in the United States—is distinguished for the intelligence and good habits of its citizens, & is in all respects uncommonly well situated for the location of such a school. It is only a few hours ride from Albany, and near the Lecture of the control of the c banon Springs, and while the steam-boats are running, on ly 20 hours distant from the city of New-York; it is interected by the river Housatonick, on which are numerous extensive manufacturing establishments, where the pupils terests of our country may see practical illustrations of their

Particular attention will be given to the moral and reli-

Particular attention will be given to the moral and religious instruction of the pupils. It may be needless to add that the orthodox sentiments of the great body of Christians in this country will be those inculcated.

The popular kinds of exercise will be adopted, and pursued with regularity for the health of the pupils.

A more particular notice of the plan of the school, studies, &c. will hereafter be given, and references made to gentlemen in various parts of the United States.

Pittsfield, Mass. January, 1827.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE. It may be useful to publish the views of gentlemen in

different parts of the country, on this interesting topic; to show that it engages attention, and to make known the various suggestions which may be offered, without adopting them as our own. The first letter is addressed to ourselves; the other has been handed us for this purpose.

Messrs, Editors,-I have read with much satisfaction the communications in your paper, relative to the measures that have been adopted, and the efforts made for checking intemperance, one of the most alarming and degrading evils of our day. I enclose one dollar for the use of the Society of our day. I enclose one dollar for the use of the escency recently formed for that laudable purpose, suggesting, that it has long been my opinion, if the branches of Christ's church should exclude from their communion all who deal in this deadly poison, it would not only have a powerful effect in checking the worst of calamities, but would wipe from the church a grievous reproach that now rests upon it.

A CONSTANT READER.

The Treasurer of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance has recently received through its President the following letter-with five dollars enclosed.

Princeton, C. N. 3rd May. 1826. Sir,-I have seen the 2d number of the National Philan

Sir,—I have seen the 2d number of the National Philanthropint, and believing the object of the Society to be good—I herewith inclose five dollars for its benefit and if I was capaile, would be glad to furnish something for the columns of the paper; but I am bot.

I do know from long experience, that ardent spirits has been and is the cause of more distress and misery, than any thing else.—I have lived for the last fifteen years in a frontier country, and have had a good opportunity of seeing the evil effect of it. Taking the distress we see in society of all kinds, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred if it should be traced to its source, ardent spirits will be found to be the cause.

I would willingly pay five per cent on all I am worth, if I would willingly pay inceper cent on all a meworth, a such a duty could be laid on spirits, whether foreign or domestic, as would be a complete prohibition. I believe I would double the amount; for I know of no way that it can be so effectually checked as by a law of the United States laying such a duty on it, that few would be able to make use of it.

Yours truly,

A Friend to Temperance.

New-York State Prison.—The report of the Commissioners of the State Prison in New-York, made a few days since to the Legislaure, expresents the expenses of the institution during the year ending 31st October 1826, to mencement of said year, there were 496 partners, and have been received 196. Total 392. Of these, 112 have been discharged, 110 transferred to the new prison at death 37; making a total of 311—and leaving in prison 33 on the 31st December, 1826. Of whom 348 are males and 32 females.

Pardoning of Convicts.—The Secretary of State sub Paraoning of Conciers.—The Secretary of State sub-mitted a statement in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the number of persons pardened within the last four years, the crimes of which they were convicted, and the term of imprisonment remaining unexpress. four years, the crimes of which they were convicted, and the term of imprisonment remaining unexpired. By the abstract accompanying the report, it appears that 228 partons were granted in 1823 and 1824, and 438 in 1825 and 1826. Of those pardons in 1823 and 1824, forty-six were sentenced for life, and nine are stated to be for a term of years; six were pardoned on condition of leaving the State; and six to leave the United State for ever; two of the persons convicted of murder were pardoned on condition of the persons convicted of murder were pardoned on condition of person without condition. Of those pardoned in 1825 and 1826, twenty-nine were sentenced for life, and six are recorded for a term of years; thriteen on condition of leaving the United States, and lifty-two on condition of leaving this State for ever; the person convicted of murder was pardoned on condition of being confined in the State Prison for life.

Deaths during the average 200

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Deaths during the year 1826.

No. Deaths. Pop. 1820

1154 48298

226 12707

54 3070

41 1825

43 1917

78 2854

53 1622

38 1260

122 2871

171 7827

32 841

47 1610

30 1679

1686

1450

28.38

2113 Towns.
Boston, Mass. Haverbill, -Rowley, Amherst, Northampton, Amherst, N. H. Northwood, Dover. Portsmouth, Barrington, New-Boston. Dunbarton, 2838 2113

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APPROVED BLACK INK POWDER,

AND LIQUID INK.

SAMUEL KIDDER & Co. manufacture Black Ink
Powder and Liquid Black Ink, of an improved qualify.

For more than twenty years, S. Kidder has been engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has during that period devested his attention to the improvement of the companion. The article now officed the public, in warranted. For more than twenty yearin the manufacture of like Powder, and has during that period devoted his attention to the improvement of the composition. The article now offered the public, is warranted equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black, without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the Ink from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in favor of the above named article, but respectfully refer to the annexed certificate.

The Ink made by Messrs. Samuel Kidder & Co. we consider uncommonly good, and at least equal to any which we

Samuel Payson, Cashier Mass. Bank; Chester Adams, Samuel Payson, Cashier Mass. Bank; Chester Adams, do. Union Bank; Charles Hood, do. Cotumonwealth hank; Geo. Homer, do. State Bank; M. S. Parker, do. Sutflok Bank; Ph. Marett, do. N. England Bank; John S. Wright, do. American Bank; Chas. Sprague, do. Globe Bank; D. A. Sipouraey, do. Washington Bank; Grodon Steele, do. North Bank; Henry Jacques, do. Bunker Hill Bank; Martin Lane, do. Cambridge Bank. Boston, July, 1826.

(C) For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER, 70, Court St. Boston.

JOSIAR DANIELL, No. 278 Washington Street, two doors south from the Lamb Tavern, Has for sale a general assortment of English, French & American goods, amongs which are Broadcloths, Cassineres, Sattinettes, Lineas Lawns, Flancels, Black Levantines, Shaded Silks, colore Sattins, Italian Crape, cheap Plaid Silk, French Bateste, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Fashionable Calicoes, Swiss India and Sacarilla Muslins, Cotton & Linens, Cambricks ogether with a large quantity of Sheetings, Shirting, Tick

ng, etc. etc.

OG- The above goods have been recently purchased at Auction and will be sold low for cash.

If Feb. 9.

AN IMPROVED GROCERY.
THE subscriber, at No. 55 West Row, Court-street as discontinued the practice of retailing spirituous liquors. be drunk in his shop. He adopts this course from prin ple, being convinced that the practice is griprious Goods, Groceries and Family Provisions, in a neat & orderly store. He will devote his assiduous attention to his ustomers; and if desired, send articles to their houses.

Feb. 2. JOHN BENNET.

FIRE INSURANCE.
C. D. COOLIDGE, No.75, State-street, Boston, Agent
or the ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of for the ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, informs the Furlic that this Company continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, Buildings, Merchandize and Factories of any description. Also, Ships in port, and their cargots, on the most favorable terms. In addition to the capital Stock of \$200,000, (the whole of which is amply secured) this function possesses a considerable surplus, also safely invested. Partice insured may therefore remose the fullest confidence in ties insured may therefore repose the fullest confidence i their ability to adjust with promptitude and literality losses or damage, which if occurring or policies issued the agent will be paid by him. ecitiw. Aug. 11

ONE THOUSAND FAMILY BIBLES at half Price FREEMAN RUTTER & Co. No. 46 North Market Street, have just published 1000 Quarto Bibles, of different qualities and binding, which they will sell at retail for each at one half the regular retail prices. Likewise have constantly for sale Pronouncing and common school Bibles, do. Testaments, pocket Bibles, plain and gilt; Hymn Pooks, for different societies, single or bound in sets to any pattern; School Books for all classes: Paper. Ouills and Ink of the School Books for all classes; Paper, Quills an first quality. Account Books of all kinds, sets of books fo Banks, and other corporate companies ruled and bound to any pattern, at short notice; Cutlery, Blacking and Erust any pattern, at short notice; Cutlery, Blacking and Lrushes, Blank Leases, Deeds, Checks, Bills of Lading, and Stationary of every description. Book Binding of any kind done at short notice. Likewise for sale, 1000 tundles sale board of good quality. Superior Writing Ink, by the larrel, gallon or in bottles. ep6m Oct. 6.

### ELIXIR PECTORALE.

A recently discovered and uncommonly efficacious remedy for Ceughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption and

dy tor Length, cloth, the Shortness of breath,
The fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the cheat is well known, and if we except the acute epidenic diseases, it will be found that affections of the large constitute a greater share of the bills of mortality than all or the state of the

The Elizir Pectorale, which was discovered by a medical gentleman, who devoted a long time to an examination of the cause, nature, and curre of pulmonary complaints, has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has apparently wrought a perfect cure.

The following testimonials are added as a proof of its un-

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the very The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the very prompt and essential service which he experienced in a servere affection on the lungs, in December and January last, from the use of the Elixir Pectorale; and cheerfully testifies that, in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in Pulmonary complaints, violent colds, and settled coughs, and earnestly recommends the Elixir to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind. F. A. Seralli-Theological Seminary, Andover, June 30, 1825.

The following is extracted from a communication from J.

The following is extracted from a communication from J.

Underwood, M. D.

In the course of the past year I have in several cases used the Elixir Pectorule and have been pleased with its effects. I believe it is a valuable medicine, particularly in cases of protracted coughs, depending on irritation, which irould, if not subdued, develope tubercular ulceration. Having just received a communication from a distinguished individual, on whose veracity I can with the utmost confidence rely, it may subserve the interests of humanity to quote his own words. He says of the Elixir Pectorale, "I gave a phial of it to a sister of mine, who has had for a long time, severe pulmonary complaints, especially a hard cough, and phial of it to a sister of mine, who has had severe pulmonary complaints, especially a hard cough sometimes hemorrhage; and she informs me that sometimes the most sensible and important benefit for

sometimes hemorrhage; and she informs me that she has received the most sensible and important benefit from its use, and has ordered more. Another lady informs me that she was seized last spring with a violent Influenza, from which she was relieved to her astoniahment by the Ekizir. The writer of the above extract is extensively known as a gentleman of profound learning, and distinguished piety I shall preserve it in use; and the results of my future cuperience I shall with great pleasure communicate.

(Signed,)

This genuine Elizir Pectorale may be of tained of A.
T. Lowe, 12 Bowdoin Row, Court Street; of J. P. Hall, I Union Street; of S. N. Brewer & Brothers, No. 92. Washington-St., Boston. L. Pierce, Middleboro; J. Rowell; J. Coe, Portland; Elijah Porter, Salembina, Lowell; J. Coe, Portland; Elijah Porter, and in most of the principal towns in the United Statesard. Price \$1 per bottle.